

The London Chronicle:

O R,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, to 1761.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from HOLLAND.

Altena, Nov. 13.



ACCORDING to the last letters from Silesia, the two armies there continued to remain in their former position, that of the King of Prussia near Strehlen, and that of Gen. Laudohn at Freyburg. The garrison of Glogau having been considerably augmented, a detachment hath been made from it to destroy the remaining magazines of the Russians in Poland.

Major-General Schenckendorff, who is encamped at Custrin, will soon pass the Oder; and after joining Gen. Platen, who hath taken post near Konigsberg, in the New Marche, will march to the relief of Colberg. The Russians have made two fresh attacks, without success, on that place; in one, they left behind 2000 slain.

Letters from Brugge, near Eimbeck, Nov. 12. The French have entirely quitted this district. The greatest part of their army is at present encamped at Moringen. Yesterday the Allies entered Eimbeck: The French had quitted it the 10th, with the following circumstances: At nine in the morning Marshal Broglie, who remained in the town with a guard, after the departure of the troops, gave orders to set fire to the mines which had been dug some weeks before, both under the ramparts, and under the gates of Altendorf and Eib, and the Water Tower. The explosion was terrible; the ground shook; the windows of several houses in the town were broke; and many persons wounded by splinters of the stones. Marshal Broglie himself, who rode through the town on horseback, to calm the alarms of the inhabitants, and prevent the soldiers from committing any excesses, was several times in danger of being crushed to death. Gen. Waldener was actually killed on the spot, by a large stone falling upon him. The town of Eimbeck, and its neighbourhood, resemble nothing so much as a desert. The different districts have been foraged. Nobody knows yet where they shall have necessities and forage during the winter.

The head-quarters of the Allies will be removed this day to Eimbeck.

The French have carried off many of the country people in the neighbourhood of Gotingen, to work upon the fortifications of that town, which they are resolved to maintain this winter, as they did the last.

Hanover, Nov. 13. Yesterday Prince Ferdinand established his head-quarters at Eimbeck. A large magazine of hay and straw is begun to be formed near that town.

Hague, Nov. 19. According to the different advices received yesterday from the armies of Prince Ferdinand and Marshal Broglie, both those Generals were preparing to put their troops into winter-quarters.

Fulda, Nov. 6. The troops of Marshal Broglie's army, which will return to France by the way of this place, and Aschaffenburg and Worms, amount to 30 battalions, and 30 squadrons.

Dusseldorp, Nov. 14. Yesterday the Prince de Soubise arrived here, where his head-quarters are fixed.

No more of his army will remain on the Lower Rhine than are sufficient to guard that river. The French appear to have a design to raze the fortifications of Wesel.

Madrid, Nov. 2. The Viceroy of Peru writes, that he had been informed by the Mayor of Caxamalca, that there is a Spaniard, a native of that town, who is now aged 140. He has had three wives; by the first he had fifteen children; by the second, four; and by the third, nine; besides some natural children, in the intervals of his marriages. He has the satisfaction to see his fifth generation, and count 800 persons descended from him. He has never had any sickness, feels now none of the infirmities of old age, and can walk a league and a half on foot.

Amsterdam Gaz.

Paris, Nov. 13. The Marquis de Puysegur, Lieutenant General, is gone to Havre de Grace, by order of the Court, to cause new flat-bottomed vessels to be built, and more convenient than the old ones, to go with oars. It is reported, that some floops of defence will be built in all the dock-yards of the kingdom, on the model invented by the Chevalier de Grammont, in 1752. They carry 80 men and one 36 pounder, and move either with sails or oars, and have a deck; and, as they draw only 28 or 32 inches, they can go in shore any where without danger; consequently can hinder large ships from attempting any thing against our coasts.

A body of between 25 and 30,000 men is assembling in Brittany; which, with other preparations, sufficiently indicate an approaching expedition; of which the Viscount de Belsunce and the Chevalier de St. Croix, who are both at Brest, will probably have the direction.

Amsterdam Gaz.

Fire in Antois, Nov. 9. Yesterday, Sunday the 8th instant, at seven in the evening, an extraordinary courier from London, who had a passport, asked the gates to be opened, and to be supplied with fresh horses. M. de Laval, the King's Lieutenant in this town, ordered him to be admitted, and having examined his passport, gave orders for furnishing him with horses, and gave him leave to pass through the town. It is evident that he was going straight to Versailles. *Cologne Gazette.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Exeter, Nov. 21. Monday some of the Welch militia began to dig for coals on the estate of Northmore, Esq; not a mile from this place; and last evening, as we are informed, was dug up very good coal. We are likewise told, that Mr. Northmore has already been

offered 1000l. and 200l. per Ann. for the pit.

Coals are now sold in this place for 20s. per quarter.

L O N D O N.

Mr. Alderman Dickenson, Member of Parliament for Brackley, is chosen Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

It is said an additional duty will be laid this session on all spirits both foreign and British.

We hear that 9000 additional land forces will be employed the ensuing year.

Yesterday the House of Peers adjourn'd till Tuesday.

Yesterday a Prussian officer arriv'd here with an account, that the Russians had raised the siege of Colberg, and that the Prince de Wurtemberg with his troops was following them.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastians, dated Nov. 5. 1761.

"I am extremely sorry to acquaint you of the fate of the Bance Island, in which ship I was coming home passenger from Charles-Town. We were taken the 23d ult. in lat. 49. 34. about 100 leagues to the westward of the Lizard, by the Diana, of Bayonne, pierced for 22 guns, but only sixteen mounted, of six and eight pounders, and 200 men, commanded by Capt. de Foresteir. We were all immediately taken out of the ship, except the Mate and two or three others, and she was dispatched for Bayonne. On the 25th the frigate gave chase to and made a prize of the snow Kent, Robert Lowes, Master, from the Mulquito shore, loaded with malogany for London. The second Mate of the Bance Island and myself were sent aboard her, and she was also dispatched from Bayonne. Before I left the Diana, Captain Stephens desired I would write you the above account of your ship, and also that you would be pleased to order credit, to be lodged for him at Bayonne. The Diana had been out about six weeks, when we were taken, and expected to continue out as long: she had taken before us, two others of but very little value. She is a very fine new frigate, and sails extremely well. In the Kent we had but very indifferent weather, and were put into this bay the 2d inst. when I was not a little surprized to understand we were to continue prisoners, though in a neutral port, and to be sent to St. Jean de Luz in a day or two; to prevent which, another and myself took an opportunity of cutting the boat from the side, and got ashore, and applied to the Spaniards for protection. The Bance Island was wrecked the 18th or 19th ult. on the coast of France between Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz, two of the prisoners are said to be drowned, and the cargo entirely lost. I am told there are no less than 30 privateers just now at sea from the port of Bayonne, and that several of them are ships of 24, 22, and 20 guns, and that they are daily sending in prizes. At present

Price Twopence Halfpenny.

there are four of their prizes in this bay, and as many or more at Passage. When we left Charles-Town there were three other vessels in company with us; all of them left us some time before we were taken, and by each of them Capt. Stephens wrote to you, and inclosed a manifesto of the cargo aboard, and bills of lading for the six gromettas, which letters I hope have come safe; the gromettas are aboard the frigate with Capt. Stephens, I shall remain in this place till I hear from Capt. Stephens. I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from Ferrol, Nov. 5.

"We have two French privateers in the Groyne, one of twelve, the other of six guns, which have made great hayock among the English merchantmen; the smallest brought in a large ship yesterday, which she took bound to Canada, laden with provisions."

The Pendergast packet boat, with the mail from hence of the 14th inst. was lost going to Dublin on the Stags near Holyhead; the people and mail were saved.

A ship from Gambia to London, is lost in the Straits.

The General Gage, bound from Quebec to London, is lost coming down the river St. Laurence.

John Ford, Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Consul at Algiers.

On Tuesday last was argued before the Court of King's Bench, a special verdict found at the last Lent Assizes at Exeter, on an ejectment brought on the demise of his Grace the Duke of Bolton. The question upon this argument was, Whether the late Dutchess Dowager of Bolton had a power, as a jointress, to grant leases for 99 years, determinable on lives. The Court, after a full hearing of Counsel on both sides, was unanimous, and gave judgment for his Grace; which will determine the fate of a great number of other leases of the same nature; and the Dutchess's Executor will be obliged to account for all the money she received for the fines of such leases, to the amount of many thousand pounds.

Yesterday was married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Claudius Amyand, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs, to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Northampton.

Monday last the new-born son of the Lord Sondes was baptized by the name of Charles. The sponsors were the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Hon. Charles Monson, and the Dutchess of Newcastle, by proxy.

The inhabitants of Chester have resolved to apply for an act for better lighting, cleaning, and paving their streets, and for establishing a nightly watch, in the same manner as in this metropolis.

Yesterday, at Six o'clock in the evening, died at his house in Covent-Garden, of the stone and gravel, in the 70th year of his age, John Rich, Esq; Patentee and Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Tuesday night the remains of Miss Beckett, of Downing-street, Westminster, were interred in a vault in St. Martin's church in the fields. She has left a fortune of 300l. per ann. in Northumberland to Major Atwood, a near relation, now in Germany.

Yesterday No. 37,964, and No. 50,896, were drawn prizes of 1000l. each; and No. 21,108, 500l. No. 35,692, No. 54,183, and No. 20,785, 100l. each.

The noted Mrs. Freeman, lately Betty Canning, was married at Philadelphia in the time of her transportation, and is come over to England to see her friends here.

Yesterday morning, betwixt eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Tyre, cutler, in Church-lane, the corner of

New Round-court, in the Strand; but by the assistance of an engine from St. Martin's church, it was soon got under, without doing any further damage than burning the floor of the room where it began, and the bed and bedding. It was owing to an elderly woman, a lodger in the house, who had been reading by a candle which she left burning near the curtains, and dropping asleep, the curtains took fire: She was so much burnt, that she was obliged to be carried to St. Martin's workhouse, where she lies dangerously ill.

The two stage coaches that set out last Sunday with several freemen in the interest of Ralph Gowland, Esq; one of the candidates for Durham, were stoppt near Stamford in Lincolnshire, by a single highwayman, who took from the passengers in each coach above one hundred pounds. *Ledger.*

Monday last a centinel of Lord Romney's regiment of Kentish Militia, received his last punishment at Rochester, for endeavouring to let the French prisoners escape; which was so severe, that he died the next day. *Ledger.*

Late on Wednesday night Roger Leston, otherwise Lidston, a waterman's apprentice, was committed to Newgate, he standing charged on the Coroner's Inquest with the wilful murder of the callico-printer about a fortnight ago in Stepney church-yard, in company with four other persons, who are not yet taken; so that there are at present five persons in custody for wilful murder committed in this city and county of Middlesex, viz. Robert Greenstreet, for the murder of his master; Daniel Looney, for the murder of Capt. Shanks; Sarah Williams, for drowning a child in the Serpentine River in Hyde-Park; Mary Jones, for stabbing her sweetheart; and the above Roger Leston.

D. L. The Alchymist, with Harlequin's Invasion.
C. G. Henry the Fifth, with the Coronation.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate or Effects of RICHARD JONES, late of WHITCHURCH, in the County of SALOP, Graier, deceased, are desired immediately to send an Account thereof to Mr. Adams, at Boughton, under the Elean in Kent; to Mr. Buck, at Faverham, in the said County; to Mr. Hodgson in Gray's Inn; to Mr. Leche in the Temple; or to Mr. Turton in Whitchurch aforesaid. And all Persons indebted to the deceased, at the Time of his Death, are required forthwith to pay their respective Debts to some or one of the Persons above-named, who are respectively empowered by the Administratrix to receive the same, otherwise they will be sued without further Notice.

This Day was published. Price 1s. 6d.
A LETTER to the Right Hon. Author of a Letter to a Citizen, with Animadversions on the Answer thereto, and on the Behaviour of the Corporation of the City of London. In which his Reasons for resigning; the Conduct, Success and Advantages of his Administration; his Fidelity to his Country, Capacity for directing the Transactions of War, Commerce and Pacification, are fairly stated and freely considered.

Printed for J. Hinxman in Pater-noster-row.

This Day was published, in Quarto,
Proper to bind up with the Sessions Papers, Price 1s.
(Solemnly attested on Oath before the Worshipful Alderman ALEXANDER)

THE affecting Case of the unfortunate THOMAS DANIELS, who was convicted at the Sessions-House in the Old-Baily in September 1761, for the supposed Murder of his Wife, by casting her out of a Chamber window; and for which he was sentenced to die, but received his Majesty's most gracious and free Pardon. In which is contained a circumstantial Account of the Behaviour of that unhappy Woman, from her Husband's first Acquaintance with her, to the Day of her Death. Drawn up by the said DANIELS himself; and faithfully prepared for the Press, by an Impartial Hand.

Printed for E. Cade in Ave-mary-lane.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

By Mess. PRESTAGE and HOBBS, Before Christmas, on the Premises, being the Estate and Effects of the Hon. Mrs. DUNCH, of Whitehall, deceased, by Order of the Executrix,

A Large and well-built Brick House, containing seven Rooms on a Floor, fitted up with elegant Marble Chimney-Pieces, &c. and good Offices thereunto belonging; also a large Garden adjoining, commanding an extensive Prospect of the River Thames, held by Grant from the Crown for a Term of 50 Years, 43 of which are unexpired, subject to a neat Rent of 32 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, situated in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, and fronting the Thames.

And at the same Time will be sold by Auction, her Ladyship's Household Furniture, Jewels and Curiosities, fine old Japan in Cheffs, Cabinets, Screens, Tables, Dressing Boxes, Trays, several matchless Pieces of the rare old Japan China in Jars, Beakers, Bottles, Ewers, Vases, also Variety of scarce Pieces of blue Japan, Wheatheaf Dishes and Plates, Bowls, Basons, Cups, Saucers, &c. amongst the Jewels are a Pair of fine three drop Brilliant Ear-Rings, a Cross, and a Pair of Bracelets.

The Time when the said House and Goods, &c. are to be viewed and sold, will be given in this Paper.

Any Person inclining to be a Purchaser, may be admitted to see the Garden immediately, by enquiring of the Porter, and delivering their Name.

Her Ladyship's curious Collection of Pictures will be sold likewise next Month at Mess. Prestage and Hobbs's Room the End of Savile-Row.

This Day was published, Price 1s.

ANDROMACHE to PYRRHUS.
AN HEROIC EPISTLE.
By EDWARD JERNINGHAM, Esq;
Printed for R. and J. Doddley in Pallmall; and sold by J. Hinxman in Pater noster row.

This Day was published,

GRATULATIO Academiæ Cantabrigiæ Auspiciatissimæ GEORGI III. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, et Serenissimæ CHARLOTTE Principis de Mecklenburgh Strelitz Nuptias Celebrantis.
Excudebat Cantabrigiæ Josephus Bentham Academiæ Typographus. Sold by W. Sandby in Fleet-street; and Benj. Dod in Ave-mary-lane; and by the Book-sellers in Cambridge.

This Day was published,

In Two Volumes, Octavo, Price 12 s. bound.
THE COMPLETE STEWARD:
Or, The Duty of a Steward to his Lord. Containing several new Methods for the Improvement of his Lord's Estate, and showing the indirect Practices of Stewards, tending to lessen any Estate. Also a new System of Agriculture and Husbandry, wherein are laid down general Rules and Directions for the Management of Farms, with Tables for the Measurement of Timber, Interest of Money, and the Value of ancient and modern Coin compared; together with several Law Precedents relating to the Duty and Office of a Steward. By JOHN MORDANT.
Printed for W. Sandby in Fleet-street.

This Day was published, the Second Edition.
Improved by the Author, Price 1 s. 6 d. in Sheep.

THE ENGLISH TUTOR, in Two Parts. 1. A Spelling-Book, containing Rules for Spelling, with a Table of Examples under each Rule: Also Tables of Words regularly ranged, from the easiest to the most difficult; proper Names of Persons and Places; and Words alike in Sound, but different in Signification and Spelling. 2. An English Grammar, with Notes; containing plain and comprehensive Rules for speaking or writing English correctly; with a Variety of Examples and Exceptions: In which all unnecessary Difficulties are avoided; and the most useful Rules distinguished by the Print from the less useful. To which is added an Appendix, containing a System of Rhetoric, &c. The whole drawn up in the most easy familiar Manner; and although chiefly intended for such as would learn the true Pronunciation and Propriety of the English Tongue, yet may be of Use to those that learn Latin.

Printed for W. Sandby in Fleet street.

Next Month will be published,

Volumes V. and VI. Price 4 s. sewed,

THE LIFE and OPINIONS of
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gentleman.
By the Author of the former Volumes.

Queries concerning the GERMAN WAR.

MUCH has been said and written, and still is said and written, for and against continental connexions. Nay, there are some people, who, notwithstanding the honour of the crown and that of parliament is engaged to support such connexions, are still so inconsiderate to revive that dispute, and are actually now for withdrawing our force out of Germany, and for relinquishing our assistance and engagements there; but as I do not find that those, who argue against such connections, found their objections so much on the enlarged principles of honour, gratitude, or interest, as on those narrow ones of convenience, ease, or jealousy, urging the expence, without considering the necessity or advantages thereby derived, I beg leave, through your impartial channel, to ask such among them, as are disinterested, candid, and true lovers of their country, a few plain questions.

1. Whether as a nation, that subsists on trade, we can possibly be so unconnected with affairs on the continent, as some people, forgetting that consideration, imagine?

2. Whether the honour of the Crown and of Parliament (and consequently that of the nation) is not concerned in maintaining its engagements and resolutions?

3. Whether after serving our purpose, engagements entered into to that end, can be departed from, without wounding that honour, unless in case of an absolute necessity?

4. Whether that case now exists?

5. Whether the German war has not, besides proving the burial ground to between 2 and 300,000 of the best troops of France, over and above what has fallen by the sword, been a great means of exhausting their treasure, by obliging them to maintain arms almost double our number, and to subsidize all their confederates, consequently weakening them in two grand articles of their strength, viz. men and money?

6. Whether reputation is not strength? and if so, has not the war in Germany greatly contributed to diminish that article of their strength, by the multitude of defeats and disgraces their superior armies have almost continually met with there, so that they are become despicable even to themselves?

7. Whether in a war with such a Power as France is, and in which our very being as a nation depended, it was possible to obtain our ends (that of a secure peace) but by reducing her strength just in the manner it has been reduced; that is, by making them exhaust their treasure, men and reputation (the three ingredients of strength to a nation) on foreign concerns, while her power has been reduced, in the most sensible manner, by our fleets, &c. all over the globe?

8. Whether the war at sea, on her coasts, (a precarious operation) or on her colonies, would alone have had that effect?

9. Whether the people of France do not deem the war in Germany, to be a great cause of their bankruptcy and eminent distresses, as draining them of their men and money with perpetual disgraces? and if so, should not the people in Britain, for that very reason, think the war there a good auxiliary expedient for reducing them to the terms we seek?

10. Whether if those 2 or 300,000 men, who have been buried in Germany through disease, besides those falling by the sword, and the treasure spared to maintain them there, as well as to subsidize all around, had been em-

ployed on their coasts, or elsewhere (as no doubt they would have been) we should have enjoyed such happiness and tranquility, as we have during this war, and been now in possession of all the places we have subdued?

11. Whether the men thus lost by France in Germany, attended with perpetual disappointment and disgrace, does not more than double the number Britain has lost in all parts of the globe, attended, on the contrary, with perpetual success and glory?

12. Whether the happiness we have enjoyed here, free from the miseries of a scene of war, (dreadful to think of!) or the distresses we have suffered from the increase of taxes since this war, ought not to be compared with the real misery and distress, as well as actual ruin suffered by our allies or their innocent subjects, and still suffering, without view or hope, but the sad reflexion of seeing their habitations and country laid waste, merely on our account, and from which we are to reap the benefit in future security and peace?

13. Whether the treasure we expend on the continent, will not sooner return to Britain in a course of commerce after a peace, than the habitations, inhabitants, and country of our allies be reinstated again to them?

14. Whether if we should withdraw our troops from Germany, and abandon our honour and good faith with abandoning our allies, we should not leave the whole continent at the mercy of France and her allies; and whether, in that case, the power of the Dutch would not be entirely under their direction?

15. Whether arm'd with such power, they would not use it at least to keep us in perpetual alarm of an invasion, and thereby oblige us to keep our fleets and men at home, while our trade, &c. would be exposed abroad?

16. Whether it is not more prudent (tho' indeed expensive) to avoid such alarms, by diverting their forces, and thereby keeping hazard, if not danger, at a distance?

17. Whether those can be accounted true friends to their Country or honest men (in the enlarged meaning of the term) who would rather see the honour of the Crown and Parliament sacrificed, and the safety or tranquility of the nation exposed, than by sparing from their luxuries and pleasures means to continue the war, in the manner which, candour must allow, has been a great means of procuring all our other successes, though truth must own it has been very expensive.

18. Whether the war thus continued another campaign (considering the distresses the enemy confessedly groans under) is not likely to produce the end we aim at, viz. a secure and lasting peace? And whether it is not therefore, and from the other considerations of honour, tranquility, &c. wise and expedient to continue the war as abovementioned, which may yet be done with but little sacrifice to our luxuries and pleasures, to the solid and permanent advantage of a secure peace, perhaps by no other means to be obtained?

19. Whether the King of Prussia, though he has not spared a man nor a shilling to us towards carrying on the war, has not, by his most unexpected and magnanimous conduct in making head against, and engaging, so many of those whom our enemy is therefore obliged to subsidize, been a means of reducing their strength, and of procuring us all the successes we have had, and therefore ought not in return to be supported to the utmost of our power?

An INDEPENDANT FREEHOLDER.

In a few Days will be published,

In Two Volumes, Twelves, Price 5 s. sewed,

THE MEMOIRS of NINON de
L'ENCLOS, with her Letters to Monsi. de St. EVREMONT, and to the Marquis de SEVIGNE. Collected and translated from the French, by a LADY. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pallmall.

This Day was published, in Octavo,
Price Two Shillings sewed,

THE General Contents of the BRITISH
MUSEUM, with Remarks, serving as a Directory in viewing that noble Cabinet.

Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pallmall; and sold by J. Hinckman in Pater-noster-row.

This Day was published,

In a neat Pocket Volume,

POEMS on SEVERAL OCCASIONS.
Written by Dr. THOMAS PARNELL, late Archdeacon of Clogher, and published by Mr. TOPE. To which is added, The Life of ZOILUS; and his Remarks on Homer's Battles of the Frogs and Mice. Printed for J. and R. Tonson in the Strand.

Where may be had,

Waller's Poems, in a neat Pocket Volume, and fine aper.

This Day was published, Price 1 s.

THE OLD MAID, a Comedy in Two Acts, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, By Mr. MURPHY.

Printed for Paul Vaillant, facing Southampton-street, in the Strand.

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ALL in the WRONG, a Comedy, as it is performing at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, by Mr. MURPHY.

A new Work already printed, never yet published, but will with all convenient speed, in Three Volumes, Price Nine Shillings only,

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THE JUSTICE of the PEACE
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One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland.

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Where may be had, Price 1 s. 6 d.

Mr. BURN's Digest of the Militia Laws.

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Fit to be bound with the Almanacks, Price 2 s. 9 d. with Rider or any Book Almanack, 2 s. 6 d. with a Sheet one, and 2 s. without,

THE ROYAL KALENDAR:

Or, Universal Register for the Court and City, in Posts of Honour and Profit. Containing, 1. Both Houses of Parliament. 2. A Kalendar for the Court and City. 3. Lists of the Army and Navy. 4. An Almanack. With an Introductory Dissertation on the Nature and Duty of the several Public Offices and Officers. The Whole corrected with the utmost Care at all the Public Offices, and exhibiting the completest and most perfect Set of Lists ever before offered to the Publick.

Printed for J. Scott in Pater-noster-row; and sold by W. Owen near Temple Bar; Davis and Reyners, and W. Flexner, in Holborn; J. Pridgen in Fleet-street; H. Woodgate in Pater-noster-row; G. Keith in Gracechurch-street; R. Withy, and G. Henderson, in Cornhill; and T. Hope behind the Royal Exchange. N. B. All Gentlemen, Ladies, Country Dealers, and others, are requested to be very careful in ordering the Royal Kalendar.

Abstract of the Case of Thomas Daniels, tried at the Old Bailey, September 18, 1761, for the Murder of his Wife; but afterwards pardoned. Penned by himself, with some Amendments of the Style, &c. by another Hand.

IN 1757 I first saw Sarah Carridine. I conceived a great affection for her; but my father would not suffer me to marry her, because she lived in a Public-house. At her desire, however, I agreed that her mother should take a lodging for us both; upon which I went and lived with her. My father being very angry, I would not work with him any more, but entered on board the Britannia privateer, and told Sarah that the cruise was but for six months, that I would marry her when I came back; and advised her to go to service. This she promised.

We failed in August, 1757. I returned in April following, and enquiring for Sarah Carridine, was referred to one Jones, an old acquaintance, who took me to an alehouse at the bridge foot, where I saw her. Jones frequently went with me to sup with her at her mother's. My friends would not consent to our marriage, nevertheless I asked my master to lend me a guinea to defray the wedding charges; but being refused, Jones pawned my watch. We lived for some time after our marriage, in July, with my wife's mother in Catharine-Wheel Alley, White-chapel. My wife used to be frequently abroad when I came home from work, and her mother would say she was gone to see some young women in Spital-fields. When she came home she was often in liquor; her mother would reply, 'a little matter gets in her head.' To employ my wife I put her in a little shop in the Minories, to sell pork, greens, &c. but she neglected her business to go to see the young women. At last I went myself to see these young women: but they had not seen my wife a long time. Returning back, I saw her with Jones turn into a Public-house. On this I went to her mother, and enquired whether she was returned? she replied, 'Lord, I suppose they will not let her come yet.' With that I said, it is very odd, but I believe I know where she is; I will go and see. When I went back there they were both together. So, said I, this is your going to see Bet Reid! She replied, I am but just come back. Pray, said I, how came Mr. Jones here? She answered, she found him there. She was then drunk, which made me send her home. When I came home, my wife and her mother, and I, quarrelled, and I had them both upon me at once: she then ran away, and staid all night. Next day by her mother's persuasions we made it up: after this Jones did not come near us until the next Lord Mayor's Day, when he knew, I suppose, that I was gone to my master's hall. My master gave my shopmate and me a bottle of wine, and we went into the kitchen and got some victuals to it; this we carried home to my wife, thinking to enjoy it quietly there. I asked her mother where Sally was? She said she was gone to the Three Kings, and bid me go and call her. Before I went I heard a noise upon the stairs, and, upon taking a candle to see what was the matter, there stood my wife; and hearing somebody going down to the cellar, there stood John Jones!

My wife and I had a great quarrel on this occasion. Perceiving what a loose disposition she was of, I resolved she should keep shop no more. I then moved her from her mother's, and we took a room in the Little

Minories, and for some time lived more loving than before. However she quickly began her old irregularities; and I again entered on board the Britannia privateer as carpenter's mate, and went down to Greenhithe where the ship lay. Before I had been there many days, down came Jones and my wife, lamenting and behaving like a mad woman, and I was persuaded to return home with her. She said if I would try her once more, by putting her into a shop, she would be very good. Then it was I took a house, at the corner of Hare Court, Aldersgate-street, where, for some time, she managed very well, but soon returned to her old ways: she would frequently come after me at work, or at the alehouse, and abuse me for nothing. When I came home at nights, thinking to pass the evenings comfortably with her, she would constantly find some pretence to quarrel with me. One time, in particular, she threw a quart pot at my head; and then running out of the house, in her rage dashed her elbow through a glass window, and ran up to my master with her bloody arm, crying out, 'See here what your rogue has done!' but afterward she confessed, that she did it herself purposely.

One day, my business carrying me to the other end of the town for the whole day; quickly after I was gone, she dressed herself, shut up her shop, and went out with Jones. At night when I came home, not being able to get into my house, I went to her mother's in Whitechapel, and coming back, who should I see before me but my wife and Jones! I followed them into an alehouse, and challenged Jones to fight, but he would not. But meeting with him afterward, he then challenged me, for reporting the familiarity between him and my wife. On this we stripped, and had two or three blows; he fell against a table, and, as he says, broke two of his ribs, for which he took me up, but I was bailed out by my mistress. As my wife thought proper not to come nigh me, I left the shop. She continued away about seven weeks, only calling upon me now and then to abuse me.

At length she and her mother came: her mother threatened to arrest me for her board. We entered into a treaty of pacification, in the course of which, she confessed her intimacy with Jones, and the terms on which it had subsisted. Their connexion began while I was in the privateer; he promised to marry her if I should not return, and if I did, to continue his kindness to her. This confession, though it was an odd one for me to hear, yet, as she promised amendment, I, in an evil hour, agreed to live with her once more. This was about nine months before her death.

When she came home again, though I believe she did not see Jones, her behaviour rendered me very unhappy. For at times, when I came from work, expecting my breakfast, dinner, or supper, I frequently found the door locked, and so was drove to the necessity of eating my meals at an alehouse; a very disagreeable resource to a man, who, having a wife and a home, naturally expected the comforts resulting from such seeming advantages.

One Sunday, to entertain her, I took her down to Ilford. After dinner she drank very freely. When the reckoning came to be paid, she threw herself into a great passion with the landlord, on account of his charge; and I attempting to moderate matters, drew all her rage upon myself. She declared she would go with the first person who should ask her, or even with the next man who

went by. Just at this time, a man dressed like an officer stopped in a chaise: my wife soon entered into discourse with him, and asked him to let her ride home in his chaise: the man agreed, and away they drove together. I walked home and went to bed. About two in the morning I was roused by a knocking at the door: there was my wife so drunk as hardly to be able to stand, attended by her mother. The mother, to induce me to let her daughter in, pleaded for the lateness of the hour, that the man after carrying her a long way out of her road on the forest, left her to walk home alone. I let her in.

Though her intimacy with Jones was discontinued, yet she was not destitute of a gallant: a journeyman carpenter was now her paramour; and as he was a married man, I had the additional mortification of having his wife come to scold me for suffering my wife to decoy away her husband. There was also a smith in the number of her intimates, but I knew little of their concerns, more than what I understood from his wife, who came frequently to me, enquiring after him, and complaining greatly of my wife, for enticing him away from his family and his work.

So quarrelsome was my wife by nature, that we never went out together, but she would find some occasion to abuse either me, some of the company, or even passengers in the street; if any one casually happened to brush her in passing, she would give them a blow in the face, and then call upon me to stand kick and cuff for her, while she ran away, unconcerned at my fate in the mob.

The day of her death, I stopped at the Bell in Noble-street, where meeting some acquaintance, I dined. As I was eating, in came my wife and her mother; she at first abused me for being at the alehouse, but they afterward, in great seeming good humour, drank with me, and as they wanted money, I gave my wife two shillings, and lent her mother a six and ninepenny piece.

When I came home, about half after nine o'clock, I went in at the back door, under the gateway, which used to be only on a latch, for the convenience of my lodgers. Finding my room door fast, I came down stairs again. There was some disturbance over the way in Aldersgate-street, which I went to see the meaning of, imagining my wife might be engaged in it. Not finding her in the crowd, I returned, and while I was on the stairs, I heard my wife cough. I knocked and called again, still she would not answer; I set my back against the door, and forced it open; upon this she jumped out of bed; I immediately began to undress, saying at the same time, 'Sally, what makes you use me so? you follow me where-ever I go to abuse me, and then lock me out of my lodgings; I never serve you so.' On this she flew upon me, called me a scoundrel dog; said, she supposed I had been with some of my whores; and so saying, tore my shirt down from the bosom. On this, I pushed her down; she snatched up several things, which I successively wrested from her: At length she struck me several blows with a hand-brush; and while I was struggling to get it from her, she cried out several times, 'Indeed, indeed, I will do so no more.' When I got the brush from her, which I did with some difficulty, I gave her a blow with it, and then concluded she would be easy. She sat down on the floor, tearing her shirt from her back, which had been rent in the skirmish; I sat down on the opposite side of the bed, with my back towards her, prepar-

ing to go into it; and seeing her fling the remnants of her shift about in so mad a manner, I said, 'Sally, you are a silly girl, why don't you be easy?' On that she suddenly rose up, and with something gave me a blow on the head, which struck me down. I fell on the bedstead with my head against the folding doors of it. I imagine she was then afraid she had killed me, for I heard her cry two or three times—*O save me, save me, save me!* How she went out of the window it is impossible for me to say, in the condition she left me in; but from her cries I supposed her gone that way; and in my consternation when I rose, I ran down one pair of stairs, where, not knowing how to behave, I went up again, and sat me down on the bed. In this position the constable found me, and I was taken to the Compter.

I owe my redemption entirely to the kind offices of my friends, who, from a persuasion of my innocence, applied to the magistrates of London; by whom the circumstances of my situation were represented to his Majesty. From the time of receiving sentence, to the time of my receiving full pardon, was six weeks close confinement in the cells of Newgate.

To this narrative the Editor subjoins the following remarks.

The window of Daniels's room has two casements folding against each other, with garden pots before them. When this accident happened, one casement was open, the other shut, as usual; consequently the opening then through the window, was about sixteen or seventeen inches wide, and a yard and quarter high. Through this space a man was to thrust a woman nearly as strong as himself! If such a thing had been attempted, the following consequences must be inconceivably allowed to ensue. (1.) The woman would resist the attempt. (2.) When persons struggle to avoid imminent danger, and are driven to despair, they are capable of a surprising degree of exertion, beyond their ordinary abilities. (3.) This woman would therefore have continued in so narrow a gap a very considerable while before she could have been forced through, and would all that time have uttered cries, intreaties, and exclamations, too expressive of her situation to have been mistaken by the neighbours and spectators. But all the evidence on the trial agreed, that the moment the woman was seen, she came through the window. (4.) Her resistance would have overturned the garden-pots, and would have shattered the glass of the casement that was shut, and even forced open, or broke the casement itself. But the pots were not discomposd, nor the window broke, except one pane; and it does not appear that even that pane might not have been broke before. (5.) In breaking the glass of the window, her skin must have been scratched and torn; and her limbs, naked as she was found in the kennel, without a bit of shift or cap, have been otherwise maimed and bruised. But the body, by the evidence of the surgeon, did not appear to have received any other damage than the natural consequences of so great a fall. (6.) The man who undertook to force her out, as he must have been greatly agitated by passion, he must have been observed by some of the spectators at the instant of his effecting his purpose. But by the testimony of all the evidences on the trial, the man was not seen at the window at all. It is not probable, had he knocked this woman on the head first, he could have sent the body through the window so completely, as either by *fright* or design she accomplished herself.

NORTON, Nov. 23, 1761.

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of DERBY, are desired to meet at the King's Head in Derby, on Thursday the 10th Day of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to consider of a proper Address to the King, on his Majesty's Nuptials.

SAMUEL SHORE, SHERIFF.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, and FREEHOLDERS, of the County of DERBY.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer upon me the Office of Comptroller of the Household; and my Seat in Parliament being by that Means become vacant, I beg Leave to ask the Favour of your Votes and Interest, that I may again have the Honour of Representing your County in Parliament; and to assure you, that this additional Mark of your good Opinion, will ever be most gratefully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and

Nov. 28, 1761.

obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE CAVENDISH.

To the FREEMEN of the City of DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Encouragement I have met with among the Legal Freemen of this City, determines me to repeat my Request of the Favour of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election of a Member to serve in Parliament in the Room of my late Brother Mr. LAMBERTON deceased; and if I should be so happy as to succeed, I shall do my utmost Endeavour faithfully to discharge that important Trust, to bring to exemplary Justice some late Violators of your Rights and Privileges, and in all other Respects to promote the real Interest and Prosperity of the City of Durham.

I am, Gentlemen, your most faithful and most obedient humble Servant,
Durham, Nov. 12, 1761. J. LAMBERTON.

NOTICE is hereby Given,

THAT a General Meeting of the Subscribers for carrying on a Navigation, and Draining from the River Humber, to the Town of Louth, in the County of Lincoln, will be held at the Town-Hall in Louth aforesaid, on Thursday the 31st Day of December next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where all Persons concerned, and have any Thing to propose or object, are, either by themselves or Agents, desired to attend; as a Bill will be brought into Parliament this Session for that Purpose.

An Engineer will be at Louth on Tuesday and Wednesday, before the Meeting, to give Satisfaction to any of the Proprietors of Lands, with regard to this Work, if required.

K. KNIGHT, SECRETARY.

For Consumptions, Asthmas, Colds, &c.

ESSENCE of BALM of GILEAD: A Preparation of the famed Balm of Gilead, the most excellent Remedy for internal Decays: Sixty Drops convert a Glass of fair Water into the Nature of Asses Milk, impregnated with the fine balmy Particles of the Balsam, and possessing all its Virtues; which exceed the most sanguine Expectation. It is an infallible Cure in all Asthmatical Complaints, violent Coughs or Hoarseness, and in consumptive Cases. Its Virtues are extended to internal Bleedings and Ulcers, Pains and Weaknesses of every kind. For a particular and more satisfactory Account we refer to the Directions given with this Medicine, and to the Essay upon the Virtues of Balm of Gilead. To be had in London only at Mr. KEARSLY's, Bookfeiler, in Ludgate street, Price five Shillings the large, and Three Shillings the small Bottles.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

Berlin, November 3.



THE Prize Question of Experimental Philosophy proposed by our Academy of Sciences for the year 1763, is, 'Whether all living beings, both of the animal and vegetable kingdom, proceed from an egg fecundated by a germ, or by a prolific matter analogous to the germ?'

The Question in Speculative Philosophy for the same year, is, 'Whether metaphysical truths in general, and particularly the first principles of natural religion and morality, are susceptible of the like evidence with geometrical truths; and if not susceptible of such evidence, what is the nature and degree of certainty, and whether sufficient for conviction?'

The prize is a gold medal of fifty ducats weight.

Paris, Nov. 13. The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Lyons have offered a prize for the year ensuing, to any person that can find out a new manner of washing Silk, without losing any of its quality or gloss.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 21. We hear from Brocadale in the Isle of Sky, that immense shoals of herrings appear at present in a Loch in that parish. About 18 vessels from Campbeltoun and the shire of Air are plying with great success; but there is room for many more.

Thursday night the Katherine and Elizabeth, of Hull, Christopher Chapman, master, from Riga, loaded with flax and linseed, went ashore near N. Berwick, and it is thought cannot be got off. This misfortune is said to be owing to the mistake of the pilot. The gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood are taking care of what goods can be got ashore for the behoof of all concerned.

SHIP NEWS.

Falmouth, Nov. 23. Wind S. W. Arrived the Fortune, Davids, from Normantee, for Konisberg. Sailed the Fortune, Buck, for Amsterdam.

Southampton, Nov. 25. Wind N. N. E. Arrived the John and William, Lowe, from London, last from Portsmouth; and Powlet, from Milford.

Cowes, Nov. 25. Wind N. On the 23d came in the Lydia and Elizabeth, Carr, from London, for Lisbon. Sailed for Portland-Road, to join the convoy, the London Trader; Rivoire, bound from Guernsey for the West-Indies; and Charlotte, Ashton, bound for Londonderry from this port. On the 24th sailed the Four Friends, Meriton, bound for London for Guernsey; and Willmet, Melhuish, bound for Waterford from London.

Deal, Nov. 26. Wind S. Sailed yesterday his Majesty's ship Africa, with the rest of the outward-bound. Remain in the Downs the Prince, Gosport, Maidstone, and Biddeford men of war, the Flamborough's prize; the Anne victualler, and East-India yacht; the Nancy, Holland, for Jamaica; Supply, Lion, a transport; George, Howard, for Dublin; and four or five other ships, but cannot get their names.

Gravesend, Nov. 26. Passed by the Phoenix, Ammore, from Dantzick; Christian, Reason, from Bremen; Rileham, Reed; Thomas and William, Hedder, Christian Sicilia, Trent-hall, and Neptune, Brown, from Petersburg.

ARRIVED,
Port Royal, Francis, from Africa, at Jamaica.
Colvill, Maney, from Cork, at Halifax.

L O N D O N.

They write from Paris, that the Commissioners appointed by the Parliament, to enquire into what right and titles the Jesuits have to their establishment in France, will make their report in a few days, though this affair, by order of the King, is deferred till the month of April next.

Letters from Cadiz, by the last Flanders mail, advise, that the court of Madrid had ordered the men of war in the several ports of Spain to be disarmed; and a ship arrived yesterday in the river, in twenty days from Seville, brings the same account.

By an extract of a letter from Capt. John Thompson, master of the Mary and Anne, bound from Malaga to Bristol, we learn, that on his passage he was attacked by the Duke de Noailles, of 16 guns, in sight of seven Spanish men of war of the line, full of soldiers. The Spanish Admiral fired at the privateer, and silenced her; and told Captain Thompson, after they had both brought to, he might safely proceed, as the Admiral would carry the Frenchman under his stern for two days.

Letters received yesterday from the Hague by the mail on Thursday say, that, for a week past, several grand conferences have been held between the Ministers of France, Vienna, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia; and a report is again renewed, that an accommodation was on foot. And we have heard it reported, that a courier hath been lately dispatched from hence to France.

We hear that the duty of 3 s. per barrel, that was laid on beer last sessions, will be taken off, and a proportionate duty laid on malt, and also an additional duty on hops, the product of which is to be appropriated to pay the interest of the twelve millions raised last sessions.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Thomond kiss'd his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed Cofferer of the Household.

The Right Hon. the Earl Powis, on being appointed Treasurer of the Household.

And Lord George Cavendish, on being appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

The Hon. William Hervey, Esq; youngest brother to the Earl of Bristol, is appointed, by General Amherst, Major of the 44th regiment, now in America.

Col. Clive is to be made a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron of Plaify.

John Catherwood, Esq; is appointed Governor of Scarborough Castle in Yorkshire.

William Alcock, Esq; is appointed deputy Secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance.

The house lately inhabited by the Earl of Egremont, in King's-street, St. James's, is taken for the two Venetian Noblemen that are soon expected in a public character.

M. Boreel, the Dutch Ambassador, and his Lady, are going to Bath, for the recovery of his health.

The Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, has taken Earl Talbot's House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

We hear that the way from Long-acre to Queen-street, known to the Hackney coachmen by the name of the Devil's Gap, will be immediately widened for the benefit of the Publick.

The first pier of the new bridge at Blackfriars will now be finished in a few days, the

stone that was expected for some time being arrived.

They write from Weymouth of the 25th instant, that his Majesty's ship Deptford, and the merchant ships under her convoy for the West-Indies, were all under way sailing to the westward.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 26.

'On Thursday his Majesty's ships Chichester, Beliqueux, Montague, and Portland, got under sail for the Westward; but the wind coming about to the West, they were obliged to come to again.'

'His Majesty's ship Africa is coming up from the Downs, with a fleet under her convoy.'

'Wednesday night one of the windmills on Port Downe, was burnt down to the ground.'

'At Spithead Admiral Geary, with 10 sail of men of war.'

Capt. Swyman, of the General Wolfe, arrived at Dover from Jamaica, spoke with the Prince Ferdinand of Liverpoole, from Cork, bound to Jamaica, within two days sail of the said island, all well. She had a snow in company with her, which she had retaken.

It is reported, that an account is brought by a ship arrived at Plymouth from Seville, that there has been another terrible earthquake at Lisbon.

They write from Holland, that they have had of late very stormy weather along that and the coast of Flanders, by which a great number of vessels have been wrecked, and other considerable damage has been done by it on shore.

They write from the Sound, of the 10th inst. that the Gertrude, of and from Riga for Rotterdam, was lately lost in the Baltick near Ystad in Sweden, and that Capt. Auther, from Petersbourg (for whom the British ships are waiting there, to run it home with) is put into Copenhagen leaky, and will have to heave down and repair there.

Yesterday died at Millbank, Westminster, Mr. Richard Malden, an eminent back-maker; his death was occasioned by a butt falling on his head some days ago, which fractured his skull.

This week died at Windfor, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Jos. Walton, one of the poor Knights. He was one of the Messengers to King George the First.

A few days ago died, at Chiselmurst in Kent, Mrs. Parflow, lady of Major-General Parflow, Commandant at Gibraltar.

Lately died, at his house near Cherry-Garden-Stairs, Rotherhithe, the famous Mr. John Magault, Surveyor in the Customs, who made himself remarkable, for a bold attempt, in bringing off the mail from France, at the time of the trial of the Bishop of Rochester, some time about the year 1722.

Thursday morning some villains found means to break into Mr. Keeling's house in Clerkenwell, and carried off plate to the amount of 300 ounces.

Last week a person, who had the appearance of a gentleman, and said he came from Cambridge, took a lodging on College-Hill, and hired a servant to wait on him, whom he ordered to lay out some expences for him during the week, at the end of which, he said, he would settle with him; but on Sunday, when the gentlewoman of the house was gone out, he sent his servant out of the way, and seized the opportunity of robbing the kitchen of several things, viz. candlesticks, china-basons, &c. with which he made off undiscovered, leaving his servant in the lurch as well as his landlady. He pretended his name was William Smith, which being the

name of the gentlewoman of the house, he said he was her brother, and by that imposition he obtained credit of several tradesmen in the neighbourhood for divers goods.

D. L. Cymbeline, and Intending Chambermaid.
C. G. King Henry the Fifth, with the Coronation.

At the Request of several LADIES eminent for their Economy.

This Day was published, Price 1s.

Neatly bound with Cases for Notes and Letters, and adorned with a curious Print of her most gracious Majesty, Queen CHARLOTTE, and of a Lady dressed in the present Fashion;

THE LADIES complete Pocket-Book, for the Year of our Lord 1762. Containing,

1. An Account of the several Feasts, Fasts, and Holidays throughout the Year.
2. A methodical Memorandum Book for keeping a regular Account, with great Ease and Propriety, of all Monies Received, Paid, Lent, or Expended; and of all Appointments, Engagements, or Visits, paid or received; and a separate Column for occasional Memorandums, &c.
3. Some necessary Observations on Exercise, Temperance, and Diet.
4. Some useful Receipts in Confectionary, and other Arts, necessary for the Fair Sex.
5. The Manner of Dressing in the Year 1761, with some Directions relating thereto, by a Lady of Fashion.
6. The favourite new Songs sung at Vauxhall Gardens, Ranelagh-House, and other polite Concerts.
7. An Address to the Ladies of Great Britain on the Subject of Gaming; with a Tale adapted thereto, intitled, Fiquet, or Virtue sacrificed.
8. An Account of the House of Mecklenburg, from which her present Majesty is descended. To which is added, A List of her Majesty's Household.
9. Twenty four Country Dances for the Year 1762. Table of Stocks and transferrable Annuities; Marketing Tables; Table of Expence and Wages, &c.

Printed for J. Newbery in St. Paul's Church-yard.

This Day were published,

Price 1s. 6 d. neatly bound, printed on a fine Writing Paper, with Pockets for keeping Bills and Letters, and elegant Frontispieces,

1. THE GENTLEMAN'S New Memorandum Book improved: Or, The Merchant's and Tradesman's Daily Pocket Journal for the Year 1762. Containing the Dividends and Transfer Days at the Bank, India and South Sea Houses. The Holidays kept at the Public Offices, The Value of French and Spanish Money. Fifty-two Pages for the Receipts and Expences of every Week. Divisions for every Day for entering Appointments, or to shew when Notes are due. A Table that shews what any Salary comes to for a Day. A List of both Houses of Parliament, and their Town Residence, and the Fairs in England and Wales. Disposed in a Method more useful and convenient for all Sorts of Business, than any of those who have pretended to imitate it; and as it was the FIRST, so it is now the BEST Book of the Kind.

Printed for R. and J. Doddsley in Pallmall; and sold by C. Hitch and L. Hawes, and J. Hinxman, in Paternoster-row; T. Caflon, against Stationers-Hall; H. Whitridge at the Royal Exchange; John Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard; B. Dod, and B. Law, in Ave-mary lane; W. Flexney in Holborn; G. Woodfall, and J. Walter, at Charing Cross.

2. The LADIES New Memorandum Book. Serving as a complete Register of their Transactions for the Year 1762. In a Size fit for the Pocket, Price 1s. neatly bound. Containing, A Marketing Table, Tables of Interest. The Value of any Number of Portugal pieces. Fifty two double Pages, properly disposed to enter regularly all Engagements, Expences, and Occasional Memorandums. A Table of Expence by the Day, Week, Month, and Year. Rules to be observed at Bath, Tunbridge and Scarborough. Twenty four Country Dances for the Year 1762. A Choice Collection of Songs sung at Vauxhall Gardens, by Miss Breat and Mr. Lowe. Instructions for Carving. A Collection of Receipts for making Wine, Dividends and Transfer Days at the Bank, South Sea, &c. Holidays kept at the Public Offices.

AT JAMES ASHLEY'S House, Vaults, Cellars, on Ludgate Hill, London; a large Parcel of very fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM (the best chof'n that came in the last Fleet) as also some Tho' sand Gallons of curious old CONIAC BRANDY, such as scarcely can be had elsewhere at any Prices, by the Pipe or Puncheon at 9s. 3 d. in lesser Quantities at 9s. 6 d. per Gallon. Likewise the best BATAVIA ARRACK, and ORANGE SHRUB, delivered (carriage free) to any Part of the Town, a Gallon and upwards; and are retailed in any small Quantities that may be sent for.

This Day was published, Price 6 s.

Neatly printed in Two Volumes in Twelve. **THE Beauties of POETRY Displayed.** Containing, Observations on the different Species of Poetry, and the Rules of English Versification. Exemplified, by a large Collection of beautiful Passages, Similes, and Descriptions, from the Writings of Addison, Akenside, Blacklock, Dryden, Gay, Garth, Grey, Milton, Pope, Prior, Rowe, Shakespeare, Smart, Swift, Thomson, Waller, West, Young, and other celebrated Poets.

Printed for J. Hinton in Newgate-Street.

This Day was published,

Beautifully printed on a new Letter and fine Paper, in four large Volumes, Octavo, Price 11. 4 s. bound. **THE PRACTICAL PREACHER:** Consisting of select Discourses from the Works of the most eminent Protestant Writers With Forms of Devotion for every Day in the Week, both Morning and Evening For the Use of Families. To which are prefixed, Six Sermons never before printed, by Dr. Chandler, Mr. Clark, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Ratcliffe. The Forms of Devotion are composed by the Editor.

Printed for T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt in the Strand. Of whom may be had, Price 5 s.

THE PHILOLOGICAL MISCELLANY: Consisting of select Essays from the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres at Paris.

This Day was published,

In Two Volumes, Price Five Shillings. **MEMOIRS of Mr. CHARLES GUILDFORD;** Founded on Facts. Containing, among many other curious Particulars, Observations Critical and Historical on Education, Love, Marriage, High Life, Intriguing, Gaming, Lap Dogs, Quacks, &c. with Remarks in his Travels through France, Italy, Egypt, Turky, Japan, and China; and a Description of their Curiousities.

Printed for R. Wilby in Cornhill. Where may be had, just published, in Two Volumes, Price 5 s. the Second Edition of

The Life and Heroic Actions of Balbe Berton, Chevalier de Grillon. Translated from the French, and revised by the late Mr. Richardson, Author of Pamela, Clarissa, &c.

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Bathonia: Etyopographia J. Keene; et sumptibus G. Frederici; and sold by J. Hinxman, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

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Subscriptions are taken in by J. Knapton, J. Buckland, W. Strahan, J. Rivington, W. Johnston, T. Langman, J. Fuller, sen. G. Keith, T. Field, C. Rivington, E. Dilly, J. Fuller, jun. C. Henderson, and C. and R. Ware; also by R. Horsfield in Ludgate-Street, where Proposals may be had.

Postscript.

The following elegant Poem is the concluding Copy in the Oxford-Collection of Verses on the ROYAL NUPTIALS. By Mr. Warton, Professor of Poetry.

To the QUEEN.

WHEN first the kingdom to thy virtues due
Rose from the billowy deep in distant view;
When Albion's isle, old Ocean's peerless pride,
Tow'rd in imperial state above the tide;
What bright ideas of the new domain
Form'd the fair prospect of thy promis'd reign!

And well with conscious joy thy breast
might beat

That Albion was ordain'd thy regal seat:
Lo! this the land, where Freedom's sacred rage
Has glow'd untam'd, thro' many a martial age.
Here patriot Alfred, stain'd with Danish blood,
Rear'd on one base the king's the people's good:
Here Henry's archers fram'd the stubborn bow
That laid Alanzon's haughty helmet low;
Here wak'd the flame that still superior braves
The proudest threats of Gaul's ambitious slaves:

Here Chivalry, stern school of valour old,
Her noblest feats of knightly fame enroll'd;
Heroic champions heard the clarion's call,
And throng'd the Board in Edward's banner'd hall;

While chiefs, like GEORGE, approv'd in
Unlock'd chaste beauty's adamant zone.
Lo! the fam'd isle, which hails thy chosen sway,
What fertile fields her temperate suns display!
Where property secures the conscious swain,
And guards, while plenty gives, the golden grain:

Hence ripe with stores her villages abound,
Her airy downs with scatter'd sheep resound;
Fresh are her pastures with unceasing rills,
And future navies crown her darksome hills.
To bear her formidable glory far,
Behold her opulence of hoarded war!
See, from her ports a thousand banners stream;
On every coast her vengeful lightnings gleam!
Meantime, remote from ruin's armed hand,
In peaceful majesty her cities stand;
Whose splendid domes, and tradeful streets,
declare,

Their firmest fort, a king's parental care.
And O! blest Queen, if e'er the magic
pow'rs

Of warbled truth have won thy musing hours;
Here Poesy, from awful days of yore,
Has pour'd her genuine gifts of raptur'd lore.
Mid oaken bow'rs, with holy verdure wreath'd,
In Druid-fongs her solemn spirit breath'd:
While cunning bards, at ancient banquets, sung
Of paynim foes defied, and trophies hung.
Here Spenser tun'd his mystic minstrelsy,
And dress'd in fairy robes a queen like Thee.
Here, boldly mark'd with every living hue
Nature's unbounded portrait Shakespeare
drew:

But chief, the dreadful groupe of human woes
The daring artist's tragic pencil chose;
Explor'd the pangs that rend the royal breast,
Those wounds that lurk beneath the tissued
vest!

Lo! this the Land, whence Milton's muse of
High soar'd to steal from heav'n a seraph's lyre;
And told the golden ties of wedded love
In sacred Eden's amaranthine grove.

Thine too, majestic Bride, the favour'd
chime,

Where Science fits enshrin'd in roofs sub-
lime—
O mark how green her wood of ancient bays
O'er Isis' marge in many a chapter strays!
Thither, if haply some distinguished flower
Of these mix'd'ld Blooms from that umbro-
bower,

Might catch thy glance, and rich in nature's
Eatwine thy diadem with honour due;

If seemly gifts the train of Phœbus pay,
To deck imperial Hymen's festive day;
Thither thyself shall haste, and mildly deign
To tread with nymph-like step the conscious plain:

Pleas'd in the Muse's nook, with decent pride,
To throw the scepter'd pall of state aside.
Nor from the shade shall George be long away,
Which claims Charlotta's love, and courts her stay.—

These are Britannia's praises. Deign to trace
With rapt reflection freedom's favorite race!
But tho' the generous isle, in arts and arms,
Thus stand supreme, in nature's choicest charms;
[girt throne,
Though George and Conquest guard her sea—
One happier blessing still she calls her own;
And, proud a fresh increase of fame to view,
Crowns all her glory by possessing You.

This day arrived the Mails from HOLLAND and FLANDERS.

Hague, Nov. 25. The news of the raising of the siege of Colberg is not confirmed. The armies in Silesia and Saxony remain in their former position.

Ganderheim, Nov. 14. On the 12th the greatest part of the Allied Army, except the corps under the Hereditary Prince, Luckner, and Freytag, went into quarters of cantonment. The heavy artillery is sent to Hamelen.

Hanover, Nov. 17. Prince Ferdinand's head quarters are still at Eimbeck. The French are fortifying Fritzlar.

Munden, Nov. 16. The greatest part of Marshal Broglie's army is encamped between this place and Göttingen.

Brest, Nov. 4. It is no secret that the armaments in our sea ports are destined against Scotland. Our design against Minorca was published three months before the fleet sailed from Toulon, and did not succeed the worse for being known.

The troops that are to embark in this harbour have been paid five months in advance. The ships of the Rochfort squadron wait for their guns. *Brussels Gazette.*

L O N D O N.

It is impossible (says a letter from Paris) to express the ardour with which the artificers continue to work, not only at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, and Dunkirk, but in all the dock-yards of the kingdom, to put our navy on a respectable footing. The measures that are taken for this purpose evidently prove that the Court is meditating some blow of the last importance. Some assert, that it still proposes to make a descent in Scotland, or Ireland: but others maintain that the recovery of Belleisle is the object which the Court hath in view. One thing is certain, which is, that his Majesty will have, next year, a fleet of forty ships of the line at sea.

Letters from Paris intimate that notice had been sent to all the Intendants of the Marine by the Duke de Choiseul, that the wages and pensions due to seamen and sea-invalids should soon be paid; that the half pay list should also be paid; that the widows of mariners slain on board the King's ships or on board other armed ships should have pensions from the King; and that his Majesty was firmly resolved speedily to restore his marine.

A letter from Paris of the 16th says, that a courier arrived that day from London, but whether he brought dispatches relative to a second negotiation, or only a present from

his Britannic Majesty to M. de Buffi, was not known.

By letters from Germany we learn, that Prince Ferdinand was seized with a fever on the 19th of October, which, by confining him to his bed for a fortnight, slackened, during that time, the operations of his army.

The Elector of Bavaria is using the utmost diligence to put his troops on a respectable footing.

They write from the Hague, that they are very attentive to the measures which Spain shall think fit to take in the present conjuncture. Some who pretend to be well informed assure that Spain must necessarily enter into the war next year; and that Gibraltar must be in her possession before a peace be signed: but that she will not declare herself till she be in a condition to make head against the English in all parts. It is certain that Spain is augmenting her forces by sea and land. The Marquis de Puente Fuerte, the Spanish Ambassador in Holland, had received orders to send to Spain by sea as many deserters, or others, as may offer themselves; to assure them of high bounty-money and good pay, and to give them about six guineas for their passage.

Letters by the last mail intimate that the differences between Denmark and the Great Duke of Russia, relating to Holstein, are in the way of being amicably accommodated.

His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer to the address of the House of Commons of Ireland.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty receives with pleasure these early and dutiful professions of loyalty from his faithful commons of his kingdom of Ireland. His Majesty will always regard, with the tenderest concern, the welfare of a People, who have shewn themselves at all times so firmly attached to his family. His Majesty has the firmest reliance in the strong assurances his faithful commons have given him of their resolution to maintain the dignity of his Crown, and to preserve an uninterrupted harmony among themselves. A steady perseverance in these dispositions must insure to them every possible mark of his Majesty's royal favour and protection.

On the 17th inst. it was by the House of Commons in Ireland, resolved, *namine contradicente*, 'That the most respectful congratulations of this House be humbly offered to her Majesty the Queen, upon the happy event of her Royal nuptials; and that the Commons of Ireland beg leave to assure her Majesty, that their hearts (in common with those of all their fellow-subjects) are filled with joy upon this great and important occasion. That they consider her Majesty's high and amiable accomplishments, as the surest foundation of domestic happiness to their Sovereign; and they promise to themselves a lasting security to these kingdoms, by the further prospect of the continuance of the Crown in his Majesty's most illustrious family, upon which their rights, liberties, and religion, must for ever depend.

Resolved,

'That Mr. Speaker, with the House do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the said resolution, and desire the same may be laid before her Majesty, as the resolution of this House.'

Last night died, after a few hours illness, Mr. Cater, Tobacconist, in Newgate-street.

On Thursday morning about six o'clock, a single highwayman, who appeared to be about twenty-four years of age, about five feet six inches high, dressed in a brown cut wig, light-coloured great coat, with a belt round him, and flapt hat, mounted on a brown bay galloway between thirteen and fourteen hands high, with a small star in its face, and mealy nose, stooped and robbed a gentleman in a post-chaise, opposite to Dobney's Bowling-Green near Ilmington, from whom he took two old pocket pieces, one a Spanish coin, value four guineas, the other a sceptre-piece about twenty-three shillings value, with some other small pieces of German money, likewise a piece of silver with King Charles on horseback.

Deal, Nov. 27. Wind N. E. by N. Arrived yesterday his Majesty's ship Chesterfield, with the Lord Anton, Chick; Lord Mansfield, M'Leod; Sandwich, Quick; London, Webb; and Egmont, Meres, East-India ships, and the trade from Portsmouth, in all about 40 sail. The above Indiamen sailed immediately for the river. Sailed this morning his Majesty's ship Gosport, with all the outward-bound under convoy. Remain his Majesty's ships Prince, Chesterfield, Maidstone, Bedford, and Flamborough's prize, and Anne victualled.

Bank Stock, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto India Ann. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70
India Stock, 125 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bank Ann. 1756, —
South Sea Stock, —	Ditto 1758, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Old Ann. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	1760, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 22 s. prem.
Ditto New, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Navy and Vict. Bills, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exc. Bills, par a 1 s. disc.
Ditto consol. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	Long Annuities, —
$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Tickets, 10 l. 8 s.
Ditto 1726, —	Scrip. 1761, 72
Ditto 1751, 72	

Transfer Books	Shut.	Open.
India Stock	10 Dec.	7 Jan.
3 per Cent. Consol.	10 Dec.	21 Jan.
Ditto 1726	16 Dec.	22 Jan.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1756	15 Dec.	19 Jan.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1758	16 Dec.	20 Jan.
4 per Cent. 1760	16 Dec.	22 Jan.
Long Annuities	16 Dec.	21 Jan.

Navy and Victualling Bills, dated in November 1760, are in course of payment.

High-water To-morrow, at 43 Min. after 3 in the Morning, and at 58 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.
Monday, at 13 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 32 Min. after 4 in the Afternoon.
Tuesday, at 50 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 9 Min. after 5 in the Afternoon.

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to encourage this Work, are requested to send their

Receipts as above, and the Books will be delivered.

L O N D O N: Sold by J. W I L K I E, at the Bible, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, where Advertisements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Persons who choose to be regularly served with this Paper are desired to apply.

The London Chronicle:

O R,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, to THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1761.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The London Gazette. No 10161.

Frankfort, Nov. 19.



THE French troops have suffered lately very much by desertion, as well as by sickness and bad weather, inasmuch that the battalions, one with another, do not amount to 300 men, and we hardly see a squadron of eighty men.

Cologne, Nov. 20. Our garrison consists of nine battalions, viz. Alliance 4, Roial Suedois 3, Orleans 2. Since the departure of M. d'Andlau, M. de Moatazet has taken the command till the arrival of M. d'Auvet, who is appointed commandant of this city.

Liege, Nov. 21. The last four squadrons of the Gendarmerie arrived here the 18th, in their way to the winter-quarters assigned them between the Sambre and the Maese; they did not make near so good an appearance as the first, their numbers being greatly diminished, no less than 500 men having quitted the service since the finishing of the campaign; on being refused leave to return to Paris, after a campaign, in which they have greatly suffered for want of forage and provisions. A regiment of French cavalry, has taken its winter-quarters at Stavelo and Malmédy, being quite ruined. Roial Roussillon are placed at Bilsen and Houffiel in this State. The 19th la Rochefaucault's cavalry passed here, returning to France by Huy and Givet. This day Talleyrand marched into our Faux-bourgs, in their way to Huy, where they remain this winter.

Hambourg, Nov. 20. Count Goes, the Imperial Minister at the Court of Sweden, arrived here yesterday, in his return to Vienna, the Emperor having appointed him preceptor to the young Archduke Joseph.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Gabriel Hanger, of Dryfield in the county of Gloucester, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of Baron Coleraine, of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, in the said kingdom of Ireland.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Robert Clive, Esq; of Stych in the county of Salop, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of Baron Clive, of Plassey, in the county of Clare, in the said kingdom of Ireland.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 30. Capt. Charles Douglas, of his Majesty's ship the Syren, gives an account, in his letter dated in Dover Road the 27th instant, that the said ship, in company with the Unicorn and

Martin sloop, the morning before, at break of day, between the coast of Flanders and the Galloper, fell in with, chased, and took, the Ernestine cutter privateer, of and from Dunkirk, carrying ten four pounder guns, and 67 men; and that it was her first cruise, and she had not taken any thing.

Erratum. In the first of the articles, dated Whitehall Nov. 28, inserted in last Saturday's Gazette, For 'Thomas Green, Doctor in Divinity, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Dean of the Cathedral Church of Sarum,' read, John Green, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

This Gazette contains an address to the King on his marriage from the county of Hertford.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Fairweather, of Chelsea, Dealer.—To appear Dec. 5, 19, Jan. 12, at Guildhall.

John Fletcher, of Kingston upon Hull, Painter.—To appear Dec. 15, 16, Jan. 12, at Harry's Coffee-house in Kingston upon Hull.

Edmund Head, of Liverpool, Merchant.—To appear Dec. 22, 23, Jan. 12, at the Golden Talbot, in Liverpool.

John Britton, of Norwich, Dealer.—Dec. 4, 7, Jan. 12, at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter of Mancroft.

Dividends to be made to Creditors.

Dec. 29. John Tompson, of Abbots Bromley, Stafford, Grocer.

Jan. 14. John James, of Saltash, Cornwall, Merchant.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, Nov. 28. Last week one Anthony Oliver, a servant at Blyth, working at a Lime-Kiln there, and endeavouring to save some wood that was lying at the top of the Kiln, and had taken fire, in forcing it away with a handspike, fell into the Kiln, and was instantly burnt to death.

L O N D O N.

According to the last letters from India, the interior parts of that extensive empire are in a most distracted and desolate condition. After the Vizir had murdered the reigning Mogul, and set up another young Prince of the Imperial Family, he called in the Marattas to his assistance. These Marattas inhabit along the mountains about 80 miles from Bombay, and are not Mohammedans, but of the original natives of the country hitherto unfubdued by the Moguls: This brought in the Patans, who are Mohammedans, and inhabit chiefly the northern parts of India, their King having married the late Mogul's daughter, and in her right he set up his son, a child. The capital of the Empire Dely was taken and retaken several times, during a war of 14 months; about the middle of last January that decisive action was fought, of which the Patan relation has been printed in our papers. This has entirely ruined the Marattas, who, exclusive of 50,000 men killed on the spot, have lost their camp, baggage, artillery, and all they had to lose. The Shah Zadda, son to Allumger, the Mogul who was murdered, is at present

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

at Bengal, under the protection of our East-India company.

Letters from Genoa say, that his Catholic Majesty's Ministers are not at all of a mind. Those who are for laying hold of the present opportunity to settle things according to the King's pleasure in Italy, are very zealous for certain measures, which are not quite so acceptable to some of the Spanish Lords; who object the certainty of a vast expence, and the uncertainty of success in the prosecution of this plan. But those politicians at Genoa are not always the best informed, and have likewise their partialities, seeming to consider at present an Italian war, as an event suitable to their interests; to which, though always attached, yet in regard to which they are sometimes mistaken.

We hear that a draught is soon to be made out of the guards, and the several regiments in this kingdom, to be sent to Germany to relieve those who have been there a long time; and also to supply the vacancy of the sick and wounded which are soon to return to England.

It is said that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick is expected in England about Christmas.

New writs are issued for the election of members to serve for the following seats in parliament.

Air, Irvine, &c. in Scotland, in the room of Lord Frederick Campbell, who has made his election for Renfrew, &c.

Bramber, Suffex, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Archer, who hath made his election for the city of Coventry.

Derbyshire, in the room of Lord George Cavendish, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

Durham city, in the room of Henry Lambton, Esq; deceased.

Dumbarton, in the room of Gen. Campbell, now one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland.

Eye in Suffolk, in the room of Henry Cornwallis, Esq; deceased.

Fowey in Cornwall, in the room of George Lord Edgcombe.

Gatton in Surry, in the room of Sir James Colebrooke, deceased.

Harwich, Essex, in the room of John Roberts, Esq; now a Lord of Trade.

Ilvelchester, Somersetshire, in the room of the Earl of Egmont, who hath made his election for Bridgewater.

Malton, Yorkshire, in the room of Henry Finch, Esq; deceased.

Minehead, Somersetshire, and Winchelsea, Suffex, in the room of the Earl of Thomond, since appointed Cofferer of his Majesty's Household.

Newport, Cornwall, in the room of John Lee, Esq; deceased.

Plympton, Devon, in the room of George Treby, Esq; deceased.

Shoreham, Suffex, in the room of Sir William Peere Williams, deceased.

Wycomb, Bucks, in the room of Lord Fitzmaurice, now Earl of Shelburne.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Winterton set out for Bramber in Suffex, to be elected for that Borough.

The ball at St. James's on Monday night was most brilliant: it began soon after nine; their Majesties withdrew about eleven, and it ended about one.

Extract of a letter from New York, Sept. 30.

'I think proper to acquaint you of the arrival on Tuesday last of our vessel, the Sally sloop, Michael Motton. On the 2d of July last he sailed from Annamabor on the coast of Africa with 128 slaves, and on the 1st instant, in lat. 28. 24. North, longitude 58. 27. West from London, was taken by a French privateer sloop belonging to Martinico, of ten four pounders and 110 men, called the Phoenix, Monf. Monneul Commander, which after taking out all the slaves, and plundering the sloop, permitted him to proceed in her (being a very dull sailer) to New York. The privateer had before taken four other vessels, and after this made the best of their way for Martinico.'

Yesterday arrived at her moorings in the river, from New-York, the Mary, Captain Davelton, but last from Plymouth. It is remarkable, that she was longer in her voyage from Plymouth to London, than in her passage from New-York to Plymouth.

Letters from Greenock mention, that the Herring-fishery at the Lewes has turned out beyond expectation, and it has been reckoned in general a very successful season.

Yesterday came on the election of Officers of the British White Herring Fishery for the year ensuing, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were chosen;

Francis Vernon, Esq; President.

William Northey, Esq; Vice-President.

C O U N C I L.

- Solomon Ashley, Esq;
- Abraham Atkins, Esq;
- Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.
- William Beckford, Esq;
- Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.
- Velters Cornewall, Esq;
- Sir James Creed, Knt.
- Thomas Collet, Esq;
- Andrew Drummond, Esq;
- * Peter Delme, Esq;
- John Edwards, Esq;
- Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkstone.
- Thomas Foster, Esq;
- Edward Godfrey, Esq;
- Sir William Hart, Knt.
- * General Handasyd.
- John Jeffer, Esq;
- * William Janssen, Esq;
- * John Jolliffe, Esq;
- * John Lidderdale, Esq;
- * John March, Esq;
- Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
- William Sloane, Esq;
- William Sotheby, Esq;
- * Edward Stephenion, Esq;
- The Right Hon. George Townshend.
- John Tucker, Esq;
- Hon. John Vaughan, Esq;
- Dr. William Watton.
- * Sir Bourcher Wrey, Bart.

N. B. Those marked with a * were not in last year's direction.

Saturday 700 quarters of wheat, for Spain; 200 ditto of wheat, 600 ditto of wheat-meal, for Portugal; 1100 ditto of wheat, 400 ditto of rye, for Holland, and 1300 cwt. of refined sugar, for Germany; were entered for exportation.

The Rev. Mr. George Allwyn, B. L. is presented to the vicarage of Ingersley, in the county of Hertford, and diocese of Lincoln, void by resignation.

A few days since was married at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. Isaac Mark, linen-draper in York-street, to Miss Wootton, daughter of Mr. Wootton, attorney in Bow-street.

Monday died, at his house in Downing-street, Westminster, the Lady of George Groome, Esq;

Sunday died, at his lodgings in Dartmouth-street, Westminster, Frederick Wilson, Esq; of Clay-hall, in Shropshire.

On Monday died at his house in Duke-street, York Buildings, Thomas Simpson, Esq; Agent to one of his Majesty's regiments of foot.

Saturday last the remains of the reverend and learned Dr. John Guyse were interred at Bunhill Fields Burying Ground, with decent solemnity. Six Dissenting Ministers, Mr. Hall, Mr. King, Mr. Pike, Mr. Conder, Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Winter supported the pall; and Mr. Brewer delivered an affecting speech at the grave; wherein he observed, that Dr. Guyse was a truly great and good man; and spoke also of his great usefulness as a writer, as well as from the pulpit.

Yesterday No. 32,027 was drawn a prize of 500l. No. 5,075, and 31,699, prizes of 100l. each.

Monday night at a meeting of several of the principal inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, they came to a resolution of adding a reward of twenty pounds, to that of fifty already offered by the Court of Aldermen, for apprehending the persons who were the cause of the death of William Warren, late a constable of that parish; they likewise resolved to petition the Court of Aldermen, for their further assistance, to redress the grievances which that neighbourhood at present labours under, and suppress a set of wretches, who have so long infested the public streets of this metropolis with impunity. This laudable example we hope will be followed by the adjacent parishes, more especially St. Bride's.

As the Bridewell Boys have been long known to commit great enormities, and by some are suspected of being concerned in the murder of the constable lately killed on Ludgate-hill; Query, Whether it is not high time to think of some method of putting a stop to their outrages? Bridewell has gates to it. At the University even young Gentlemen of fortune and education are not thought above being confined to regular hours. Can any thing, therefore, be more preposterous, than that a set of lawless boys, taken upon charity, and with minds almost as savage and uncultivated as those of an Indian, should be permitted to patrol the streets at pleasure?

Last Sunday about half an hour after ten at night, Mrs. Woolley, having occasion to go to a neighbour's, eight or ten doors from her own habitation in Noble-street, near Goldsmiths Hall, where she staid a few minutes, in her return home, at the corner of St. Anne's Passage, was met by two fellows genteely dressed, one with a laced hat, who clapp'd a handkerchief to her mouth, and drove her up the passage, there gagged her, tied her hands behind her, robbed her of three guineas, and made off, leaving her in a fit on the ground, in which condition she was found by the watch about eleven.

Yesterday morning the body of a well-drest man was found murdered just this side of the two mile stone on the Bow Road. By the quantity of blood that lay on the ground, it is thought he was attacked by some rogues, and by resisting received his death.

His Majesty's pardon, and a reward, have been offered to discover the person who sent the two following anonymous threatening

letters to Mrs. Martha Roberts, at Waltham-Abbey.

'Mislus Robbuds we Desier you and your Darter to Agree to our purpotells and dam both your Bloods if you dont act and du as we Command you in the letter you shall Loole you isteats and Lives by fier or Murder dam ye we Commands you to la five Hundred pounds behind Mr. Ways Barn at the Corner of Avelan and fa nothing to nobodde Dam ye and we Command you Marrey your Darter to ane one young Man in waltham and he shall be a bove 21 Years of Age, and fa nothing to nobodde but the young Man and if one thease Commands ant Dun before the 26 Day of November this Mounth Dam our Bloods if we Dont la your isteats Down to the ground by fier and we will have your Bloods by Courd or By fier and dam our Bloods if you dont a ba one of the Commands before the 26 of this Mounth we will feat a Ladder against your Chamber Winder and Blo your Breans ought Dam ye Dam ye we grant you a great faver to lett you du wich Command you will Dam your Bloods, if you lett ane Bodde fee this Letter for offer to Remove ought of your house we will Blo your Branes ought in the Streets or we will Cum to your hous and feat that on fleams Dam your Bloods we have feat a Reserlution to Slorter you both by one way or other if you dont a ba us in one of the Commands with in the time Dam our Bloods Money we whant and Money we will have sum where or a nother Dam our Bloods we may as well be hanged at home as to be kield by the french Dam mit Dam your Bloods we may as well run the haserd of our Lives at home as to go in to france by god and Dam your Blood Madem Robbuds if you dont a ba us in one of the Commands before the 26 of this Mounth we will feat your hous one fier both the Back Seid and fore seid when you ar in your Beads or Dam ye a ba one of the Commands ather la the Money or Marrey your Darter before the 26 of this Mounth, and fay nothing to nobode or alce you and you Darter shall be Slortord by sum wa or a nother Dam ye now if you du one of the Commands geaft as we have Commanded you and fa Nothing to nobodde, we will lett you a lone and go sum where alce but we will be obaed in one by god or alce Murder shall be made with you and your Darter we have gave you time anof and warning anof'

'We Right no more now in aword we Command you to Marrey your Darter to any one letter take her Coice wich the likes Beaft he shall be above 21 Years of Age or la the Money with in the 26 of this Mounth there is young Men a nof in Waltham town as for you haven aney Bodde for to weatch is of no sennification for Dam hour Bloods for if we are 3: or 4 Years a bout haven your Lives we will have them by god and you shall not have one peaceibill our tell we have them now Dam our Bloods if are a Naber in the Market Place offers to come in to your House we will Burn Down there House or if your Relation the Baker or aney of his fammerley offers to come a ni your Hous we will burn Down his House by god we will be O baed in one of the Commands you had Better O ba us we shall lett you no no furdur tell we Cum for Slorter or with fier it will be better for you and your Nabers for to O ba one of them As shure as you have shoood the Letter so shure shall you be Slortord or Burned in the flames of your House if on of the Commands ant Dun before the 26

of this mounth ather la the Money or Mar-
rey your Darter We have hoid Madam
Robbouds a groidge ever fence she lived in
the white horle, and you ma think as you
pleafe Madam but we will du as we pleafe
and we will burn aney one Person houle
that offers to go into Madam Robbouds
houfe.

D. L. Cumbeline, with the Old Maid.

C. G. King Henry the Fifth, with the Coronation.

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Calci Orationis accedit Commentarius quidam de
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Apud J. Whiston & B. White.

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books: together with several other poems.
Composed by OSSIAN the son of FINGAL;
and translated from the Galic language, by
JAMES MACPHERSON. 4to. 1p. 270.
Price 10s. 6d.

THE Public have been taught by the Frag-
ments of antient poetry, what to expect from
this larger collection of the productions of untaught
genius in the northern parts of this kingdom about
fourteen hundred years ago. We shall anticipate
their judgment no farther, than by remarking that
their expectation, we believe, will be fully answered.
The ingenious translator's account by what means
these truly original poems have been preserved and
discovered, cannot fail to be satisfactory to many of
our readers. We give it in his own words.

It is now two years since the first transla-
tions from the Galic language were handed
about in manuscript among people of taste
in Scotland. They became at last so much
corrupted, through the carelessness of trans-
cribers, that, for my own sake, I was
obliged to print the genuine copies. Some
other pieces were added to swell the publica-
tion into a pamphlet, which was entitled,
Fragments of antient Poetry. The Frag-
ments, upon their first appearance, were so
much approved of, that several persons of
rank, as well as taste, prevailed with me to
make a journey into the Highlands and
Western Isles, in order to recover what re-
mained of the works of the old bards, espe-
cially those of Ossian, the son of Fingal,
who was the best, as well as most antient of
those who are celebrated in tradition for
their poetical genius. . . . Several Gentlemen
in the Highlands and Isles generously gave
me all the assistance in their power, and it
was by their means that I was enabled to
complete the epic poem. . . .

The strongest objection to the authenticity
of the poems now given to the Public under
the name of Ossian, is the improbability of
their being handed down by tradition through
so many centuries. Ages of barbarism some
will say, could not produce poems abounding
with the disinterested and generous sentiments
so conspicuous in the compositions of Ossian;
and could these ages produce them, it is im-
possible but they must be lost, or altogether
corrupted in a long succession of barbarous
generations.

These objections naturally suggest them-
selves to men unacquainted with the ancient
state of the northern parts of Britain. The
bards, who were an inferior order of the
Druids, did not share their bad fortune.
They were spared by the victorious king, as
it was through their means only he could
hope for immortality to his fame. They at-
tended him in the camp, and contributed to
establish his power by their songs. His great
actions were magnified, and the populace,
who had no ability to examine into his cha-
racter narrowly, were dazzled with his fame
in the rhimes of the bards. In the mean
time, men assumed sentiments that are rarely
to be met with in an age of barbarism. The
bards who were originally the disciples of the
Druids, had their minds opened, and their
ideas enlarged, by being initiated in the
learning of that celebrated order. They
could form a perfect hero in their own minds,
and ascribe that character to their prince.
The inferior chiefs made this ideal character
the model of their conduct, and by degrees
brought their minds to that generous spirit
which breathes in all the poetry of the times.
The Prince, flattered by his bards, and ri-
valled by his own heroes, who imitated his
character as described in the eulogies of his
poets, endeavoured to excel his people in
merit, as he was above them in station.

This emulation continuing, formed at last
the general character of the nation, happily
compounded of what is noble in barbarity,
and virtuous and generous in a polished
people.

When virtue in peace, and bravery in war,
are the characteristics of a nation, their ac-
tions become interesting, and their fame
worthy of immortality. A generous spirit
is warmed with noble actions, and becomes
ambitious of perpetuating them. This is
the true source of that divine inspiration, to
which the poets of all ages pretended. When
they found their themes inadequate to the
warmth of their imaginations, they varnished
them over with fables, supplied by their own
fancy, or furnished by absurd traditions.
These fables, however ridiculous, had their
abettors; posterity either implicitly believed
them, or through a vanity natural to man-
kind, pretended that they did. They loved
to place the founders of their families in the
days of fable, when poetry, without the
fear of contradiction, could give what cha-
racters she pleased of her heroes. It is to
this vanity that we owe the preservation of
what remain of the works of Ossian. His
poetical merit made his heroes famous in a
country where heroism was much esteemed
and admired. The posterity of these heroes,
or those who pretended to be descended from
them, heard with pleasure the eulogiums of
their ancestors; bards were employed to re-
peat the poems, and to record the connection
of their patrons with chiefs so renowned.
Every chief, in process of time, had a bard in
his family, and the office became at last he-
reditary. By the succession of these bards,
the poems concerning the ancestors of the
family were handed down from generation
to generation; they were repeated to the
whole clan on solemn occasions, and always
alluded to in the new compositions of the
bards. This custom came down near to our
times; and after the bards were discontinued,
a great number in a clan retained by memory,
or committed to writing, their compositions,
and founded the antiquity of their families
on the authority of their poems.

The use of letters was not known in the
North of Europe till long after the institution
of the bards; the records of the families of
their patrons, their own, and more ancient
poems, were handed down by tradition. Their
poetical compositions were admirably con-
trived for that purpose. They were adapted
to music; and the most perfect harmony ob-
served. Each verse was so connected with
those which preceded or followed it, that if
one line had been remembered in a stanza, it
was almost impossible to forget the rest. The
cadences followed in so natural a gradation,
and the words were so adapted to the com-
mon turn of the voice, after it is raised to a
certain key, that it was almost impossible,
from a similarity of sound, to substitute one
word for another. This excellence is pecu-
liar to the Celtic tongue, and is perhaps to
be met with in no other language. Nor does
this choice of words clog the sense, or weaken
the expression. The numerous flexions of
consonants, and variation in declension, make
the language very copious.

The descendants of the Celtæ, who inha-
bited Britain and its isles, were not singular
in this method of preserving the most precious
monuments of their nation. The ancient
laws of the Greeks were couched in verse,
and handed down by tradition. The Spartans,
through a long habit, became so fond of this
custom, that they would never allow their
laws to be committed to writing. The actions
of great men, and the eulogiums of kings
and heroes were preserved in the same man-

ner. All the historical monuments of the old Germans were comprehended in their ancient songs; which were either hymns to their gods, or elegies in praise of their heroes, and were intended to perpetuate the great events in their nation which were carefully interwoven with them. This species of composition was not committed to writing, but delivered by oral tradition. The care they took to have the poems taught to their children, the uninterrupted custom of repeating them upon certain occasions, and the happy measure of the verse, served to preserve them for a long time uncorrupted. This oral chronicle of the Germans was not forgot in the eighth century, and it probably would have remained to this day, had not learning, which thinks every thing, that is not committed to writing, fabulous, been introduced. It was from poetical traditions that Garcilasso composed his account of the Yncas of Peru. The Peruvians had lost all other monuments of their history, and it was from ancient poems, which his mother, a princess of the blood of the Yncas, taught him in his youth, that he collected the materials of his history. If other nations then, that had been often over-run by enemies, and had sent abroad and received colonies, could, for many ages, preserve, by oral tradition, their laws and histories uncorrupted, it is much more probable that the ancient Scots, a people so free of intermixture with foreigners, and so strongly attached to the memory of their ancestors, had the works of their bards handed down with great purity.

It will seem strange to some, that poems admired for many centuries in one part of this kingdom, should be hitherto unknown in the other; and that the British, who have carefully traced out the works of genius in other nations, should so long remain strangers to their own. This, in a great measure, is to be imputed to those who understood both languages and never attempted a translation. They, from being acquainted but with detached pieces, or from a modesty, which perhaps the present translator ought, in prudence, to have followed, despaired of making the compositions of their bards agreeable to an English reader. The manner of those compositions is so different from other poems, and the ideas so confined to the most early state of society, that it was thought they had not enough of variety to please a polished age.

This was long the opinion of the translator of the following collection; and though he admired the poems, in the original, very early, and gathered part of them from tradition for his own amusement, yet he never had the smallest hopes of seeing them in an English dress. He was sensible that the strength and manner of both languages were very different; and that it was next to impossible to translate the Galic poetry into any thing of tolerable English verse; a prose translation he could never think of, as it must necessarily fall short of the majesty of an original. It was a gentleman, who has himself made a figure in the poetical world, that gave him the first hint concerning a literal prose translation. He tried it at his desire, and the specimen was approved. Other gentlemen were earnest in exhorting him to bring more to the light, and it is to their uncommon zeal that the world owes the Galic poems, if they have any merit.

The poem which stands first in the collection is truly epic. The characters are strongly marked, and the sentiments breathe grandeur. The subject of it is an invasion of Ireland by Swaran King of Lochlin, which is the name of Scandinavia in the Galic lan-

guage, Cuchullin, General of the Irish tribes in the minority of Cormac King of Ireland, upon intelligence of the invasion, assembled his forces near Tura, a castle on the coast of Ulster. The poem opens with the landing of Swaran; councils are held; battles fought; and Cuchullin is, at last, totally defeated. In the mean time, Fingal, King of Scotland, whose aid was solicited before the enemy landed, arrived and expelled them from the country. This war, which continued but six days, and as many nights, is, including the episodes, the whole story of the poem. The scene is the heath of Lena, near a mountain called Cromleach, in Ulster.

What follows is an episode in the second book, Cuchullin, son of Semo, guardian of Ireland during the king's minority, being defeated by the king of Lochlin, ascribes his ill success to the death of Ferda his friend, whom he had killed some time before.

Sad, by the side of a stream, whose sound was echoed by a tree, sad by the side of a stream the chief of Erin [Cuchullin] sat. Connal, son of Colgar, was there, and Carril of other times.

Unhappy is the hand of Cuchullin, said the son of Semo, unhappy is the hand of Cuchullin since he slew his friend.—Ferda, thou son of Damman, I loved thee as myself.

How, Cuchullin, son of Semo, fell the breaker of the shields? Well I remember, said Connal, the noble son of Damman. Tall and fair he was, like the rainbow of the hill.

Ferda from Albion came, the chief of a hundred hills. In Muri's hall he learned the sword, and won the friendship of Cuchullin. We moved to the chase together; and one was our bed in the heath.

Deugala was the spouse of Cairbar, chief of the plains of Ullin. She was covered with the light of beauty, but her heart was the house of pride. She loved that sun-beam of youth, the noble son of Damman. Cairbar, said the white-armed woman, give me half of the herd. No more I will remain in your halls. Divide the herd, dark Cairbar.

Let Cuchullin, said Cairbar, divide my herd on the hill. His breast is the seat of justice. Depart, thou light of beauty. I went and divided the herd. One bull of snow remained. I gave that bull to Cairbar. The wrath of Deugala rose.

Son of Damman, begun the fair, Cuchullin pains my soul: I must hear of his death, or Lubar's stream shall roll over me. My pale ghost shall wander near thee, and mourn the wound of my pride. Pour out the blood of Cuchullin, or pierce this heaving breast.

Deugala, said the fair-haired youth, how shall I slay the son of Semo? He is the friend of my secret thoughts, and shall I lift the sword? She wept three days before him; on the fourth he consented to fight.

I will fight my friend, Deugala! but may I fall by his sword. Could I wander on the hill, and behold the grave of Cuchullin? We fought on the hills of Muri. Our swords avoid a wound. They slide on the helmets of steel; and sound on the slippery shields. Deugala was near, with a smile, and said to the son of Damman, thine arm is feeble, thou sun-beam of youth. Thy years are not strong for steel.—Yield to the son of Semo. He is like the rock of Malmor.

The tear is in the eye of youth. He faulting said to me, Cuchullin, raise thy bossy shield. Defend thee from the hand of thy friend. My soul is laden with grief: for I must slay the chief of men.

I sighed as the wind in the chink of a rock. I lifted high the edge of my steel. The sun-beam of the battle fell; the first of Cuchullin's friends.—

* An academy in Ulster for teaching the use of arms.

Unhappy is the hand of Cuchullin since the hero fell.

Mournful is thy tale, son of the car, said Carril of other times. It sends my soul back to the ages of old, and to the days of other years.—Often have I heard of Comal, who slew the friend he loved; yet victory attended his steel; and the battle was consumed in his presence.

Comal was a son of Albion, the chief of an hundred hills. His deer drunk of a thousand streams. A thousand rocks replied to the voice of his dogs. His face was the mildness of youth. His hand the death of heroes. One was his love, and fair was she! the daughter of mighty Conloch. She appeared like a sun-beam among women, and her hair was like the wing of the raven. Her dogs were taught to chase; her bow-string founded on the winds of the forest. Her soul was fixed on Comal. Often met their eyes of love. Their course in the chase was one, and happy were their words in secret.—But Germal loved the maid, the dark chief of the gloomy Ardven. He watched her lone steps in the heath; the foe of unhappy Comal.

One day, tired of the chase, when the mist had concealed their friends, Comal and the daughter of Conloch met in the cave of Ronan. It was the wonted haunt of Comal. Its sides were hung with his arms. A hundred shields of thongs were there; a hundred helmets of sounding steel.

Rest here, he said, my love Galvina; thou light of the cave of Ronan. A deer appears on Mora's brow. I go; but I will soon return. I fear, she said, dark Grumal my foe; he haunts the cave of Ronan. I will rest among the arms; but soon return, my love.

He went to the deer of Mora. The daughter of Conloch would try his love. She clothed her white sides with his armour, and sate from the cave of Ronan. He thought it was his foe. His heart beat high. His colour changed, and darkness dimmed his eyes. He drew the bow. The arrow flew. Galvina fell in blood. He run with wildness in his steps and called the daughter of Conloch. No answer in the lonely rock. Where art thou, O my love! He saw, at length, her heaving heart beating around the arrow he threw. O Conloch's daughter, is it thou? He sunk upon her breast.

The hunters found the hapless pair; he afterwards walked the hill. But many and silent were his steps round the dark dwelling of his love. The fleet of the ocean came. He fought, the strangers fled. He searched for his death over the field. But who could kill the mighty Comal! He threw away his dark-brown shield. An arrow found his manly breast. He sleeps with his loved Galvina at the noise of the sounding surge. Their green tombs are seen by the mariner, when he bounds on the waves of the north.

The son of Arno being sent by Swaran king of Lochlin, to observe the motions of the enemy, at his return, thus describes Cuchullin's chariot:

He [the son of Arno] went, and trembling, swift returned. His eyes rolled wildly round. His heart beat high against his side. His words were faltering, broken, slow.

Rise, son of Ocean, rise, chief of the dark-brown shields. I see the dark, the mountain-stream of the battle. The deep-moving strength of the sons of Erin.—The car, the car of battle comes, like the flame of death; the rapid car of Cuchullin, the noble son of Semo. It bends behind like a wave near a rock; like the golden mist of the heath. Its sides are embossed with flowers, and sparkle

Thursday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from HOLLAND.

Warsaw, November 8.



We are informed that Field-marshal Butturlin is preparing to put the greatest part of his troops into winter-quarters in Pomerania. He hath ordered the Generals Frieden and Pollarton, who remained on the Vistula with some battalions, to march to reinforce General Romanzof.

It is said that the General of the Crown Army hath marched some regiments of horse and foot into Great Poland.

Torgau, Nov. 18. A great number of Surgeons have been sent from the Army of the Empire to that of Marshal Daun; whence it is thought that warm work is expected soon.

Vienna, Nov. 14. The Court dispatches and receives frequent Couriers to and from Marshal Broglie's army, but no part of their dispatches is published.

Ratisbon, Nov. 19. It is reported that a large body of French will march through Thuringia towards Saxony, to assist in dislodging the Prussians from that Electorate before winter.

Frankfort, Nov. 20. The greatest part of the Allied Army is cantoned in the neighbourhood of Hamelen. A large detachment covers Brunswick and Halberstadt. A body of 6000 men is posted between Steinfurth and Munster. The light troops occupy the Bishoprick of Munster and East Friseland. The Allies count upon a considerable reinforcement from England. Marshal Broglie is making dispositions to maintain his ground in Hesse.

Additions are making to the fortifications of Hanover at the expence of several fine gardens, and large magazines are forming in that city, the garrison of which will probably be very numerous during the winter.

Paris, Nov. 26. Several new regulations in the finances are talked of. It is said that the Government hath offered to the Farmers-General a renewal of their contract, upon condition, that they will engage, amongst them, to pay yearly into the hands of the Comptroller-General ten millions of livres; maintain, at their own expence, thirty-five ships of the line; and charge themselves with the pay of the troops in time of war as well as in time of peace. But it is imagined that these conditions will not be agreed to.

They write from St. Reine, a village in Burgundy, that as some workmen were digging in a small eminence near that place, they discovered a strong work of masonry, and on demolishing part of it, they found that it served to mask the entry of a subterraneous passage extending several leagues.

Genoa, Oct. 31. Letters from Madrid advise, that the Court are not only completing their land forces, but are also raising new companies; and that the magazines in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar are ordered to be filled with all necessaries: which cannot fail to make the English uneasy.

Paris, Nov. 17. Some regiments are returning to France; but those of Royal Baviere, Anhalt, d'Arbonnier, and Lockman, are marching to reinforce the army. The regiment of Montmorin is set out from Bourdeaux for Rochefort; where it is to embark. The two prizes that lay in the Garonne, were disarmed; but they are now ordered to be equipped again and victualled.

Cadix, Nov. 3. The King's ships, the Ferme and the Perte, having two Dutch ships laden with troops and ammunition under their convoy, set sail this day for the Havannah and Carthagena in America; as also a vessel called the Bergera, with quick-silver, for Vera Cruz; and another ship for Honduras. *Amsterdam Gazette.*

SHIP NEWS.

Penzance, Nov. 28. Arrived the St. Anthony, Crockett, from Ostend, for Newcastle; Three Brothers, Story, from Dublin, for Yarmouth, laden with yarn, linen, and butter; Turnpenny and Blewit, Denis, from London, with goods for this place; and Christiana, Fief, and Fortuna, Baace, to load pilchards for the Streights. Sailed the William and Mary, Franklyn, for Fowey; and the trade to the northward. Remains his Majesty's sloop Speedwell.

Plymouth, Nov. 29. Sailed the Cornwall man of war, with several victuallers, for Belleisle. Arrived the Beliqueux and Diligence men of war from the Eastward.

Weymouth, Nov. 30. On the 29th sailed for Spithead his Majesty's ship Sardoine, with the ships as per last. Sailed the Alexander, Andrews, for London.

Lowes, Nov. 30. Wind N. On the 28th sailed the Dispatch, Goguet, for Guernsey, from London; Jersey Packet, La Feuvre, and Phoenix, Brunet, both for Jersey, from Southampton. On the 29th came to an anchor in Cowes Road the William and Elizabeth, Johnson, from London, for Quebec.

Lowes, Dec. 1. Wind W. N. W. Arrived the Assistance man of war with the following ships from Virginia and Maryland, viz. the Dolphin, Macdonald; Sally, Johnston; Neptune, Dawson; Adventure, Milbourn, and some others, whose names I could not get.

Deal, Dec. 1. Wind N. W. Sailed the Flamborough's Prize, for Sheerness. Came down his Majesty's ships Tweed and Hind, and remain in the Downs with the Prince, Maidstone, Unicorn, Siren, and Biddeford, and the Anne victualler.

Gravesend, Dec. 1. Passed by the Anne Gally, Webb, from Malaga; Good Hope, Anloman, and Hope, Alitrom, from Gotenburg; Prince Ferdinand, Anderson, from Hamburg; La Bon Experience, Reneuve, from Dantzick; and Susannah, Beaumont, from Onega.

ARRIVED.

Polly, Johnson; Charming Nancy, Brash; Earl of Halifax, Moore; Mary, Mitchell; Benevolence, Hooper; from Maryland; at Dover.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual State, attended in the State Coach by the Earl Delawar and Lord Robert Bertie, and gave the Royal assent to a bill for settling her Majesty's dowry.

Her Majesty went to the House of Peers in her Chair of State, preceded by the Duke of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Harcourt, Master of the Horse, and attended by the Dutcheses of Hamilton and Ancaster, the Countess of Effingham, and several of the Maids of Honour, and was placed in a Chair of State on the King's right hand; and when the act passed, her Majesty rose up and made her obeisance to the King.

A Spaniard at Cadix writes to a merchant here: 'We are removing all our ships of war, that now lie unmanned and unfit for service in the Pantal's to the Caraccas for safety, as it is strongly reported here, that

like the sea round the boat of night. Of polished yew is its beam, and its seat of the smoothest bone. The sides are replenished with spears; and the bottom is the foot-stool of heroes. Before the right side of the car is seen the snorting horse. The high-maned, broad-breasted, proud, high-leaping strong steed of the hill. Loud and resounding is his hoof; the spreading of his mane above is like that stream of smoke on the heath. Bright are the sides of the steed, and his name is Sulin-Sifadda.

Before the left side of the car is seen the snorting horse. The thin-maned, high-headed, strong-hoofed, fleet, bounding son of the hill: his name is Dufonnal among the stormy sons of the sword.—A thousand thongs bind the car on high. Hard polish'd bits shine in a wreath of foam. Thin thongs bright-studded with gems, bend on the stately necks of the steeds.—The steeds that like wreaths of mist fly over the streamy vales. The wildness of deer is in their course, the strength of the eagle descending on her prey. Their noise is like the blast of winter on the sides of the snow-headed Gormal.

Within the car is seen the chief; the strong stormy son of the sword; the hero's name is Cuchullin, son of Semo King of shells. His red cheek is like my polished yew. The look of his blue-rolling eye is wide beneath the dark arch of his brow. His hair flies from his head like a flame, as bending forward he wields the spear.

Ossian, who lived before the introduction of Christianity into the north of Scotland, in one of the poems of this collection thus addresses the Sun:

O thou that rollest above*, round as the shield of my fathers! Whence are thy beams, O sun! thy everlasting light? Thou comest forth, in thy awful beauty, and the stars hide themselves in the sky; the moon, cold and pale, sinks in the western wave. But thou thyself movest alone; who can be a companion of thy course! The oaks of the mountains fall: the mountains themselves decay with years; the ocean shrinks and grows again: the moon herself is lost in heaven; but thou art for ever the same; rejoicing in the brightness of thy course. When the world is dark with tempests; when thunder rolls, and lightning flies; thou lookest in thy beauty; from the clouds, and laughest at the storm. But to Ossian, thou lookest in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eastern clouds, or thou tremblest at the gates of the west. But thou art perhaps, like me, for a season, and thy years will have an end. Thou shalt sleep in thy clouds, careless of the voice of the morning.—Exult then, O sun, in the strength of thy youth! Age is dark and unlovely †, when it shines through broken clouds, and the mist is on the hills; the blast of north is on the plain, the traveller sinks in the midst of his journey.

* This passage is something similar to Satan's address to the Sun, in the fourth book of Paradise Lost.

O thou, that with surpassing glory crown'd, Looks from thy sole dominion like the god Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars Hide their diminished heads; to thee I call, But with no friendly voice, and add thy name O sun!—

† Thus wander travellers in woods by night, By the moon's doubtful, and in signant light: When Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies, And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes.

VIRGIL, by DRYDEN.

This Day was published, Price 1s. 6d. SENTIMENTS relating to the late NEGOCIATION between the COURTS of LONDON and VERSAILLES.

Printed for R. Griffiths in the Strand.

'an English Squadron will be sent to the Bay of Cadiz, to demand satisfaction for the several insults they charge us with, and in particular that of the Antigallican; however, we are ready to receive them, as we have now ten ships of the line (all English-built) ready manned and victualled for sea, in the Bay, our troops near our coast, and our forts and garrisons in good order.'

Some people say, that by yesterday's mail there is advice, that the Spaniards only have disarmed those ships which they could not man, nor fit out.

If we may depend upon some accounts from the Hague, the report of the Spaniards having landed a body of forces in Martinico, has been positively denied and disavowed here by the Spanish Ambassador. The same letters insinuate, that the pacific party in France, will acquire again very speedily the ascendant, as there is a warm opposition to some new measures, which have a tendency to light up more fires, tho' they are already almost parched to death by the old ones.

The Lord Viscount Stormont, our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Augsburg, set out the 18th ult. on a tour from Ratibon to London, and to make Magdeburg in his way: he has left great part of his baggage at Augsburg.

The Parliament of Paris proceed vigorously in their enquiries into the establishments and revenues of the order of Jesuits in France, within their jurisdiction. The true reason of this is said to be, that many of the principal magistrates in that respectable assembly, think they have already gone too far to look back, and that it equally imports the nation in general, and themselves in particular, to provide for their own safety, against so artful and vindictive a set of men, by an entire expulsion of the society. The fathers however have still friends at Court, but not of so high a rank, or in so great a number as they had very lately.

By the last letters from Lisbon there is an account that an English gentleman belonging to the Factory had received an anonymous letter, desiring 70 moidores might be brought to a certain place out of town; and threatening, in case of refusal, very fatal consequences. The gentleman applied for a guard, which was granted, an officer and four men went to the place at the appointed time, when they found Fidel Goti, a young Nobleman, with a Priest with him, on horseback, who came for the money. They were both taken and committed to prison. Some letters say one of them was shot.

The fleet came out of Virginia the 17th of October, under convoy of the Assistance man of war and the Postillion sloop of war. On the 3d of November in lat. 39, and long. 60, a very hard gale of wind at S. S. W. occasioned the fleet to separate, and the Postillion and sixty-five merchant ships parted from the rest.

The Fishborn, Errington, the Alexander, Curling, and the Virginia planter, Brooks, all sailed from Virginia before the convoy: the Fishborn is put back to Virginia leaky, and gives the following account; that a few days after they sailed he was attacked by a privateer, which he beat off in the evening. The next morning the said privateer engaged and took the Alexander, and it is feared took also the Virginia Planter.

The Triton, Barnes, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Alicant, after being taken and ransomed for 1200l.

Saturday his Majesty's ships Deptford and Danae sailed from Plymouth, with a number of Merchant ships for the West Indies and

Streights. The Union, Chevalier; the Scipio, —, and a ship with corn for Lisbon, are left behind.

A ship, Capt. Lymonts, from Conigsberg, last from Scotland, bound to Amsterdam, is put into Cuxhaven so very much damaged, that she must be unloaded.

Sunday, Nov. 22, the Happy Recovery, Capt. Cramp, a single ship, with coals from Newcastle, bound to London, met a French cutter privateer off Flamborough-Head, who he engaged about a quarter after four o'clock, P. M. and continued the engagement till eight o'clock that evening, when the privateer thought proper to sheer off. She had six carriage guns, besides swivels, and was full of men. Capt. Cramp had only six carriage guns, and twelve men. He received one shot in his main-mast, and many in his hull; his rigging and sails are damaged; but during the whole time of the engagement not one man killed or wounded.

Extract of a letter from Nicholas Fenwick, Esq; British Consul at Elzineur, dated Nov. 17.

'I have had an account from Gotland, that a wreck was taken up at sea keel up- permost, supposed to be Capt. David Davison of Berwick. I have given the need- ful orders concerning it, as circumstances would permit. I do not know who are the owners, but should be glad to have their instructions what they'd have done in the affair. The sooner the better.'

William Chambers and Robert Adams, Esqrs. are appointed by his Majesty Archi- tects to the Board of Works.

Yesterday the Countess of Yarmouth, and M. Boreel and his lady, set out for Bath.

A few days ago died at Edinburgh, Henry Massey, Esq; of the Middle Temple.

On Tuesday died in Chesterfield-street, the lady of William Glanville, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hyth. She was sister to Peter Burrell, Esq.

This week died in Pall Mall, Mr. Solereau.

On Tuesday died at his chambers in Gray's Inn, — Buck, Esq; formerly a physician, but had not followed that profession for some years.

On Tuesday died Mr. Williams, bookseller and stationer on Ludgate Hill.

Monday Mr. Longbotham, who lately kept the Griffin in Holborn, rode 16 miles, on the Uxbridge Road, for a wager of 50l. He was allowed an hour to do it in, but per- formed it in 59 minutes.

On Friday morning about two o'clock Mr. Bishop's horse, at the extreme part of Islington towards Holloway, was attempted to be broke open, but the maid servant being up, called to the footman to bring down the blunderbuss and shoot the villain; he accordingly came, and was going to fire at him, when the fellow begged he would not, saying, he made a mistake in the yard, for he was going to get some hay in the next yard, on which he got off. The maid knows the fellow, for she had observed him for some mornings past come into the yard and stroke and make much of their great dog, who did not so much as bark when the fellow came into the yard that morning.

D. L. (Before the King and Queen) Cymbeline, with the Old Maid.

C. G. King Henry the Fifth, with the Coronation.

This Day was published, Price 1 s.

OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS on the present GERMAN WAR. By the Author of the Considerations on the same Subject.

Printed for John Wilkie, at the Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard. Where may be had, Price 2 s. sewed.

A new Edition (the SIXTH) with Additions, of the CONSIDERATIONS on the present GERMAN WAR.

WHEREAS divers Persons have desired to treat for a House situated on the North-side of Great Russell-Street, and on the West-side of the House now in the Occupation of Arthur Onslow, Esq; in the Parish of St. George Bloomsbury; This is to give Notice, That the said House will be let to the best Bidder on Wednesday the 18th Day of December, at the Buffalo Tavern, near Bloomsbury-Square, on a repairing Lease for sixteen Years and three Quarters from Christmas next. The Bidding to begin at Six o'Clock in the Evening, and to be closed precisely at Eight. The House may be seen in the mean time by enquiring at his Grace the Duke of Bedford's Steward's Office in Bedford-house.

Note, Coach-houses and Stables very conveniently situated for the House may be taken with it.

To be Lett, and entered upon immediately,

THE WHITE SWAN INN in Andover, Hants, situate on the great Post Road to the Lands End, being as large and commodious an Inn as any in the West, having Wine Vaults, Cellars, Coach-houses, Stables, and every other Convenience necessary to a good Inn; and a Coach Road from the back Gate to join the Turnpike Road at a short Distance.

The Rent will not be regarded so much as the fitness of the Tenant, who, if clever, shall have a great Advantage in taking it.

Note, The Tolls of the Andover Turnpike produce near 800l. a Year; and a Bill is depending, and will speedily pass, for another Turnpike Road thro' this Town which will be of great Utility.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. Walling, Middle Temple; or Mr. Robert Bird, Attorney, in Andover.

An ORGAN wanted by a Congregation of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS.

It being reported, that a Society of Gentlemen in London (or that some single Person by his last Will) had some Years ago set apart, and advertised, a certain Sum of Money for the Purchase of an Organ to be given to the first Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, who should choose to set one up:

The Public are requested to observe, that a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters are now desirous of having an Organ erected, not with a View to sing their Prayers, but to assist them in performing the Duty of singing Psalms and Hymns with better Understanding, and a more devotional Spirit, than has been usual heretofore; and also to excite and encourage a more general Union of Hearts and Voices, when they offer up their public Tribute of Praise and Thanksgiving to God the Creator and giver of all Things.

Any Person acquainted with the Members of that Society, or with the Execution of the Will, where such Donation can be found; and who will give Information thereof in a Line directed to A. B. at the Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill, London, the Favour will be very agreeable and thankfully acknowledged by
FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTIANS

Pectoral Balsam of Honey.

A New Discovered Remedy for COUGHS and CONSUMPTIONS, all Phthisical Complaints, Asthmas and tough Phlegm, Hoarseness, and Difficulty of Breathing.

The Author of the Pamphlet on the VIRTUES of HONEY, has found that its fragrant Balsam may be separated from the grosser Parts, and is then a most perfect Dissolvent for all the other Balsams. A Tea Spoonful contains the Virtue of two Ounces of Honey impregnated with the finest Vegetable Balsams; and never disagrees with any Constitution. It takes off the Hectic Fever which attends a Consumption, allays the Cough, recruits the Strength, and preserves the Lungs. If it be in the Power of Medicine to stop the Ravage of that cruel Disease, which cuts off such Numbers of our Youth, this will do it.

It is to be had at Mr. Baldwin's, in Peter-roster-row; and Mr. Jackson's, in St. James's-Street; and no where else, in 3 s. Bottles, with Directions.

Of whom may be had, The ESSENCE of WATER DOCK, and TINCTURE of VALERIAN.

NOTICE is hereby Given, **THAT** a General Meeting of the Subscribers for carrying on a Navigation, and Draining from the River Humber, to the Town of Louth, in the County of Lincoln, will be held at the Town-Hall in Louth aforesaid, on Thursday the Thirty-first Instant, December, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where all Persons concerned, and have any Thing to propose or object, are, either by themselves or Agents, desired to attend; as a Bill will be brought into Parliament this Session for that Purpose.

An Engineer will be at Louth on Tuesday and Wednesday, before the Meeting, to give Satisfaction to any of the Proprietors of Lands, with regard to this Work, if required.

KNIGHT, SECRETARY.

This Day was published,

In two very large Volumes, Price 12 s.

THE present PRACTICE of the KING'S BENCH and COMMON PLEAS. With large Notes and Observations, and the Rules of Court. By JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq; late of Lincoln's-Inn.

Printed for T. Waller in Fleet-street.

Where may be had, by the same Author,

The Accomplished Practiser in the High Court of Chancery. In Two Volumes, Price 12 s.

And also in Two Volumes, Price 12 s.

Jura Ecclesiastica: Or, The present Practice in Ecclesiastical Courts.

This Day was published, Price 10 s. 6 d.

Dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, elegantly printed in Quarto,

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS; Or, A System of SEA-DISCIPLINE: Extracted from the celebrated Treatise of P. L. HOSTE, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Seminary of Toulon. Confirmed by Experience; illustrated by Examples from the most remarkable Sea Engagements between England and Holland. Embellished with Eighteen Copper-plates, and adapted to the Use of the British Navy. To which are added, An Abstract of the Theory of Ship-building; an Essay on Naval Discipline, by a late experienced Sea-Commander; a general Idea of the Armament of the French Navy; with some practical Observations.

By CHRISTOPHER O'BRYEN, Esq;

Lieutenant of his Majesty's Navy.

Printed for W. Johnston in Ludgate-street.

At the Request of several LADIES eminent for their Economy.

This Day was published, Price 1 s.

Neatly bound with Cases for Notes and Letters, and adorned with a curious Print of her most gracious Majesty Queen CHARLOTTE, and of a Lady dressed in the present Fashion;

THE LADIES complete Pocket-Book, for the Year of our Lord 1762. Containing,

1. An Account of the several Feasts, Fasts, and Holidays throughout the Year.
2. A methodical Memorandum Book for keeping a regular Account, with great Ease and Propriety, of all Monies Received, Paid, Lent, or Expended; and of all Appointments, Engagements, or Visits, paid or received; and a separate Column for occasional Memorandums, &c.
3. Some necessary Observations on Exercise, Temperance, and Diet.
4. Some useful Receipts in Confectionary, and other Arts, necessary for the Fair Sex.
5. The Manner of Dressing in the Year 1761, with some Directions relating thereto, by a Lady of Fashion.
6. The favourite new Songs sung at Vauxhall-Gardens, Ranelagh-House, and other polite Concerts.
7. An Address to the Ladies of Great Britain on the Subject of Gaming; with a Tale adapted thereto, intitled, Piquet, or Virtue sacrificed.
8. An Account of the House of Mecklenburg, from which her present Majesty is descended. To which is added, A List of her Majesty's Household.
9. Twenty four Country Dances for the Year 1762. Table of Stocks and transferrable Annuities; Marketing Tables; Table of Expence and Wages, &c.

Printed for J. Newbery in St. Paul's Church-yard.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate or Effects of RICHARD JONES, late of WHITCHURCH, in the County of SALOP, Grafier, deceased, are desired immediately to send an Account thereof to Mr. Adams, at Boughton, under the Elean in Kent; to Mr. Buck, at Faversham, in the said County; to Mr. Hodgson in Gray's Inn; to Mr. Leche in the Temple; or to Mr. Turton in Whitchurch aforesaid. And all Persons indebted to the deceased, at the Time of his Death, are required forthwith to pay their respective Debts to some or one of the Persons above-named, who are respectively empowered by the Administratrix to receive the same, otherwise they will be sued without further Notice.

AT JAMES ASHLEY's House, Vaults, Cellars, on Ludgate-Hill, London; a large Parcel of very fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM (the best chosen that came in the last Fleet) as also some Thousand Gallons of curious old CONIAC BRANDY, such as scarcely can be had elsewhere at any Prices, by the Pipe or Punccheon at 9 s. 3 d. in lesser Quantities at 9 s. 6 d. per Gallon. Likewise the best BATAVIA ARRACK and ORANGE SHRUB, delivered (carriage free) to any Part of the Town, a Gallon and upwards; and are retailed in any small Quantities that may be sent for.

This Day was published, Price 5 s.

A Portrait of his present Majesty King GEORGE III. near as big as Life, done in Metzotinto by CHARLES SPOONER, who submits the Merit in Likeness and Execution to the Candour of the Public.

Sold by R. Sayer, at the Golden Buck in Fleet-street; R. Withy, three Doors from the Royal-Exchange; and E. Bakewell and H. Parker, opposite Birchm-lane, Cornhill.

N. B. A Portrait of her Majesty Queen Charlotte is in great forwardness, and will be published with all convenient speed.

In a few Days will be published,

Price Six Shillings bound,

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS relating to Natural History, Husbandry, and Physic. To which is added, The CALENDAR of FLORA. By BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET. The Second Edition corrected, augmented with Notes throughout, particularly on the English Grasses, and illustrated with Copper-plates.

Printed for R. and J. Doddsley in Pallmall; S. Baker in York-street, Covent-Garden; and T. Payne in Castle street, near the Mews.

This Day was published, Price 6 d.

THE LIBRARY: Or, Moral and Critical Magazine, for November 1761.

In which is given an elegant Engraving of their present Majesties the KING and QUEEN of Great Britain, by a masterly Hand. Taken from Original Drawings, and thought to be the most striking Likenesses that have yet appeared.

* * This beautiful Print might alone be sold for three Times the Price of the Library, in which it is given gratis, to oblige the Purchasers of that Work.

Printed for R. Griffiths in the Strand; and C. Henderson under the Royal-Exchange.

N. B. It is hoped the Public will not suppose this Engraving to be executed in the Manner of common Magazine Prints.

This Day was published, Price 1 s.

(Under the Inspection of the principal Assignee)

The FIRST PART of

AN Authentic Narrative of all the Proceedings from the first awarding and issuing a Commission of Bankruptcy against JOHN PERROT, late of Ludgate-Hill, Laceman, who was executed in Smithfield, Nov. 11, 1761, for concealing his Effects.

Printed for R. Griffiths in the Strand.

N. B. As in the Remainder of this Narrative there are several Transactions of so delicate a Nature as to require the most deliberate Consideration before they are offered to the Public, it is hoped the Delay of a few Days will not be taken amiss. At the same Time the Public may be assured that the whole will be comprised in one other Part, which will not exceed the Price of One Shilling.

Postscript.

To the Author of the London Chronicle.

S I R,

THE laws of England relating to the Poor are, by the late Mr. Fielding, reckoned the most copious, as well as the best calculated, to provide for the Indigent, and to correct the Profligate. It is very certain that the former sort, who keep at home in their respective parishes, are, not only by the laws, but also by that noble spirit of Humanity which characterises this happy nation, secured from feeling the misery of unsatisfied hunger and chilling nakedness; but the latter, who are a pest to society, and an indelible stain to the police of our country, are suffered to strol about, and subsist upon the labour and industry of humane, charitable persons.

Among these vagabonds, whose number is incredible, two thirds of them may fairly be computed capable of getting their own living, but from a habit of laziness, and want of a sense of shame, they prefer such an indolent and nasty life, as procures them an easy and a daily subsistence. What the loss of so many able hands may be to the Public cannot be estimated, as the number of them is unknown; but it is far from being a trivial matter: but the scandal to this opulent nation, the inconvenience that travellers suffer, and the contributions raised on the inhabitants by miserable objects, or sturdy beggars, are grievances that call loudly for redress.

Part of these strolling wretches consist of such as quit their legal habitation rather than work, or be content with the parish allowance: but the greatest number are such as are born beggars, and therefore cannot have any place of settlement; and many come from Ireland, and not a few from our own colonies abroad, who have not the means, if they had the inclination, to return to their native homes.

To dispose properly of all this motley crew, seems to be a complicated business, and is, undoubtedly, attended with many difficulties; but if a spirit of reformation adequate to the evil be exerted, the thing does not appear to be impracticable. Suppose the Government were to give an order to all Civil Magistrates of cities and towns, and to all the Justices of the Peace in England, that upon a certain day appointed, they, with the assistance of the constable, tythingmen, church-wardens, and overseers of every parish, should seize all straggling vagabonds, of what sex or age so ever, and confine them in some place, till a full and perfect examination be taken of every individual, such as are found to have a place of settlement to be conveyed thither, and those that have none, if old and infirm, to be maintained at the expence of the Government as long as they live, which it is apprehended may be done without any enormous charge by contracting with some work-house in the neighbourhood where they are taken up; and for the younger sort of this class of both sexes, they will probably be admitted into any work-house where a manufacture is carried on; or it may be worth while to support them there also by the same means, for a certain time, as by this method the race of beggars born will be utterly extinguished.

As for those that are passed to their respective parishes, a severe punishment should be inflicted on all that shall be afterwards found strolling, and begging in any other place; and perhaps a fine laid on every parish whose Poor absent themselves from home to beg,

would have a proper effect: for it is to be feared that many parishes, at least conceive at, if not encourage their Paupers, to wander abroad, which saves their weekly allowance at home.

Every one seems to be sensible of the evil abovementioned, but, like many others, we have been long accustomed to see people jog on under the burthen and inconvenience without seeking for a remedy. No power less than the Legislative can remove the grievance complained of, but there can be no doubt of their readiness to provide laws for the good and safety of the community, whenever a rational plan for this purpose shall be laid before them: and it is much wished that some would undertake it who have leisure, abilities, and goodness of heart capable of performing such a meritorious service to their country. D. D.

This day arrived a Mail from FLANDERS.

Dresden, Nov. 11. Marshal Daun hath ordered his army to be ready to assemble in three hours after the firing of three pieces of cannon. Mean while the season is become very unfavourable. By the heavy rains, the ground is so soft that the troops are up to their knees in mud.

Paris, Nov. 21. The Duke d'Aiguillon, Commander in Chief in Brittany, arrived here the 14th: and the Public will have it that he is come to receive his orders with respect to the expedition against England.

L O N D O N.

The last letters from Paris are full of the unexpected blows which the Court is meditating against England, for which immense preparations are carrying on throughout the whole kingdom. 'It is certain (say these letters) that some grand blow is intended, for executing which upwards of 35,000 of Broglie's army are successively marching into Brittany, where above 12,000 are already arrived. But if the plan of this expedition be finally settled, it is kept so secret, that we talk of it only by conjecture.

'Mean-while, we are not yet positively sure whether or not Spain will take our part openly. The preparations she is making seem to imply the affirmative: But it is certain that if the Catholic King doth not proceed to an open rupture with England, he will assist us with a certain number of ships, and a considerable subsidy whilst the war lasts. It is even pretended, that by the late treaty his Catholic Majesty engages to furnish a hundred thousand livres per day. But whatever may be in this, we are not without our fears: If the grand project which is on the anvil should miscarry, the sums that are now expending to repair our navy will all be thrown away, and the nation will moreover be covered with indelible shame.'

The report of the march of a body of Spanish troops to awe Portugal meets with little credit.

Though a negotiation be set on foot for amicably accommodating the differences relating to the duchy of Holstein, preparations for war are still making at Copenhagen with uncommon diligence.

The Czarina hath nominated a nephew of Count Woronzoff to be her Minister at the Hague in the room of

M. Grosse, who comes over to England to replace the Prince of Gallitzin, whom the

Empress hath been pleased to nominate her Vice-Chancellor.

The French King hath made an agreement with his high allies, by which all who deserted from his armies before the publication of the late amnesty, and are in the service of those powers, may continue in it for the time they enlisted, and afterwards return in full security to France; and all French deserters, wherever dispersed throughout Europe, who do not chuse to return to their colours, if they will enlist for three years in the service of any of the King's allies, will, at the expiration of that term, be considered in the same light, as if they had joined their respective corps.

On Tuesday last came on to be tried before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Parker, and a special jury, in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, a great seizure, made by the officers at Hull, of brandy, geneva, and tea, when, after a long hearing, a verdict was given for the King, and the master of the vessel was also convicted in the penalty of one hundred pounds. — A parcel of thread, French silk, natts, &c. valued at two hundred pounds and upwards, seized for being found concealed in two casks of madder, imported at that port from Rotterdam, were also condemned in the said Court as forfeited. And another seizure of sister's thread, found concealed in four casks of old iron landed at Brewers Key, in the port of London, was likewise argued, and a verdict obtained for the King.

On Tuesday morning died at his seat at Lamer in Hertfordshire, Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart. a gentleman greatly esteemed by all that knew him. He dying a bachelor, is succeeded in title and estate by his only brother, now Sir Benet Garrard, Bart. Member for Agmondesham in Bucks.

The character of C — cannot be reprinted in the Cottage for reasons which are left with the Publisher.

Deal, Dec. 2. Wind W.N.W. Arrived the Martin sloop, from a cruize; and remain with the ships as per last, except the Tweed, which failed this morning. Came down yesterday, and failed with the Tweed, the Rose, Brett, Success, Conry, and Sally, Scott, for Jamaica; Charming, Constantia, for Naples. Just arrived the Assistance, with part of the trade from Virginia, in all 15 sail. The merchant ships are all failed for the river.

ARRIVED,

Industry, Baker, from Bristol, at Gibraltar.

Dove, Calvin, from Cork, at Bristol.

Betsy, Brereton, from Virginia, at Liverpool.

PRICES OF CORN.

Wheat red	25s. a 26s. 6d.
Ditto white	25s. a 26s. 6d.
Rye	18s. a 18s. 6d.
Barley	13s. a 16s.
Oats	11s. a 14s.

Price of bread the same as last week.

Christened	Males 152	Buried	Males 185
	Females 147		Females 222
	In all 299		In all 407

Whereof have died,

Under two years	135	Between 40 and 50	35
Between 2 and 5	32	50 and 60	24
5 and 10	11	60 and 70	38
10 and 20	14	70 and 80	27
20 and 30	39	80 and 90	9
30 and 40	32	90 and 100	1

Decreased in the burials this week 136.

DISEASES.

Aged 31. Consumption 88. Convulsions 101. Dropsy 14. Fever 43. Lunatic 2. Measles 4. Mortification 7. Small Pox 36. Stillborn 16. Teeth 13.

CASUALTIES. Drowned 2.

Bank Stock, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bank Ann. 1756, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto 1758, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 77
South Sea Stock, — 4 per Cent. 1760, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Old Ann. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ India Bonds, 21s. prem.
Ditto New, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Navy and Vict. Bills, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ Exc. Bills, par a 1s. disc.
Ditto consol. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ Long Annuities, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1726, — Tickets, 11l. 11s.
Ditto 1751, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scrip. 1761, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto India An. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$

High-water To-morrow, at 3 Min. after 7 in the Morning, and at 30 Min. after 7 in the Evening.
Saturday, at 55 Min. after 7 in the Morning, and at 21 Min. after 8 in the Evening.

This Day was published,

In TWO VOLUMES, OCTAVO,

Price 12 s. sewed in boards, or 14 s. bound,

THE PRACTICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: Containing the Statutes which give Jurisdiction to that Magistrate. With a greater Variety of Precedents formed upon the Words of the ACTS of Parliament than in any other Book extant. Compiled and published under the Direction of the Right Hon. Lord WARD, By T. Cunningham, Esq;

Printed by the Law-Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty; for W. Owen, at Homer's Head near Temple-Bar.

This Day was published,

Beautifully printed in One Volume Quarto

Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence sewed,

(To which is prefixed, A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity, &c. of the Poems)

FINGAL, an ancient Epic Poem.

In SIX BOOKS.

Together with several other POEMS.

Composed by OSSIAN the Son of FINGAL,

And translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language,

By Mr. MACPHERSON.

Fortia facta patrum.

VIRGIL.

Printed for T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, at Tully's Head, near Surry-Street in the Strand.

* * * There are a few printed on superfine Royal Paper.

The Nobility and Gentry, who have been pleased to encourage this Work, are requested to send their Receipts as above, and the Books will be delivered.

By the KING's Authority.

This Day was published, Price 6d.

(Illustrated with an elegant Perspective View of the Inside of Westminster Hall, shewing how the King and Queen, with the Nobility and others, sat at Dinner on the Day of the Coronation: Also the Manner of the Champion's performing the Ceremony of the Challenge. A finely engraved Head of King William III. A Copper-plate, exhibiting and explaining some Experiments on the Equilibrium of Liquors, their Action on Podies, &c. The Figure of a Triton, or Sea-man, lately seen off Martinico; and a new Song set to Music.)

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of Knowledge and Pleasure, Number CCII. Vol. XXIX. for November, 1761. Containing many interesting and entertaining Articles.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's Arms, in Newgate-Street, London; and sold by all Booksellers.

Where also may be had, The Twenty-eight Volumes neatly Bound and Lettered, Price 6l. 6s. or Half Bound 3l. 12s. or any single Number from the Beginning, at 6d. each.

The First of January will be published No. CCIII.

LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, at the Bible, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, where Advertisements, and Letters to the authors, are taken in: And where all Persons who chuse to be regularly served with this Paper are desired to apply.

The London Chronicle

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, to SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1761.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

A M E R I C A.

New York, September 10.



WEDNESDAY the 12th instant the General Assembly of this Province met here pursuant to prorogation, when the Session was opened with a speech of the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, by which we learn that the frontiers of this province are still annoyed by the Indians; for in this speech he says, "The present unfavourable disposition of the Indians on the borders of Ulster and Orange, creates great uneasiness among the inhabitants. The informations I have received will be communicated, and as some expence may be incurred, in the prosecution of the measures necessary to deter these savages from acts of violence, and to bring them back to their duty, you will consider whether it may not be prudent, by some fund for contingent services, to strengthen the hands of the Government, that the most effectual protection may be given to the settlements on any emergency."

SHIP NEWS.

Portsmouth, Dec. 9. The Bellona's prize is ordered to be surveyed, that she may be taken into the service, if thought proper.

Yesterday the Warspite was under way, but the wind taking her short, she came to again. She is bound to Belleisle first, after which it is expected she will go to Gibraltar. A convoy from the Downs is daily expected, and one is to sail from Plymouth as soon as wind permits.

L O N D O N.

Some letters from Barcelona, dated the 22d of November, from merchants of reputation, assure, that the reports about a Spanish war are without foundation, there being no more preparations making, than usual in time of the profoundest peace, in the province of Catalonia; and that the Spaniards of all ranks there wish to preserve a good harmony and understanding with the English nation.

Two Spanish ships are arrived in the River from Bilbao; the master of one of them reports, that while they were loading, an order came from Madrid, to put their cargoes on board of some other neutral vessels bound to England; but whilst this was doing, another order came, directing them to take back the whole again, and to allow those other neutral vessels half the freight of the goods they had shipped in them.

Yesterday an express arrived at the Admiralty with an account, that the Brest squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line and four frigates, had got out of Brest, and were lying at anchor in Conquet Road, under the protection of their fort, which is of thirty-

six guns, forty-two pounders, and that they were closely watched by ten ships and two frigates of our squadron, under the command of Commodore Keppel. This fort lies on the North side of the entrance into Brest harbour, where are several other strong forts thereabouts.

Letters from Bern advise, that several officers of good families are privately inflitting independent companies all over Switzerland; but we are not told for what service.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of the mortality of the British troops in Germany, we are assured there are now there full 14,000 brave men, well and fit for service.

The number of our troops that have fallen in battle in Germany since the commencement of the war, who have been carried off by sickness, and what may be in the hospitals, is altogether computed at 15,000.

Gen. Mofyn is arrived at his house in Dover-street, from the army in Germany.

The Adventure man of war, from Lisbon, is arrived at Portsmouth in 16 days, and brought under her convoy the Charlotte, Hill, the Henrietta, Hill, and the Braganza, Hart. The last ship parted with the convoy a few days ago off Scilly, but was seen well off the Start last Monday.

Letters from Gibraltar advise, that the —, Long, master, bound from Malaga for London, was taken by a French Xebec; but after being in possession of the French for some time, the English rose, and secured the French crew, and carried her safe into Gibraltar; since which she is arrived at the Motherbank.

When the Aimable Gabriel privateer took the Mercury, Clarkson, from New-York, she took out the furs and indigo: As the above privateer therefore is taken, the most valuable part of the Mercury's cargo is recovered.

Wednesday Com. Moore hoisted his broad pendant on board his Majesty's ship Prince, in the Downs.

Lord George Cavendish is re-elected knight of the shire for the county of Derby.

William Wilson, Esq; is elected member for Ilchester, in the room of the Earl of Egmont, who has made his election for Bridgewater.

We hear that an additional duty will be laid on all foreign brandies imported.

William Lee, Esq; is elected Member of Parliament for Newport in Cornwall.

Col. Hervey is elected Member for Gatton in Surry.

Yesterday was married at Foster-Lane church in Cheapside, John Swinnerton Dyer, Esq; eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart. to Miss Vickery of Windfor.

On Wednesday Mr. Gibbons was chosen one of the Lecturers at Pinners-hall in Broad-street, in the room of Dr. Guyse, lately deceased.

Monday last Mr. Ferrier was elected Mayor of Sandwich.

Wednesday last the Right Hon. Lady Juliana Penn was brought-to-bed of a son at Mr. Penn's house in Spring Garden.

Yesterday No. 7085, 55306, and 6773, were drawn prizes of 100l. each.

Yesterday four prisoners were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz.

Daniel Looney, for shooting Capt. Shanks with a gun loaded with shot in the breast, which went through his body and out at his hip. This melancholy accident was occasioned by the ill treatment of the prisoner by his wife, who lived with Mr. Shanks as his housekeeper, and in no respectable light; the prisoner also living in the same house at such time as he was not at sea, he being master of a sloop in the service of Mr. Shanks. He had an extreme good character for his sobriety and peaceable disposition, from his childhood, till this unhappy affair; and he declared he had not any intention to hurt Mr. Shanks.

Robert Greenstreet, for the murder of his master, Mr. Souch, in Crooked-lane, pleaded guilty to the indictment; which being for petit treason, he will be drawn on a sledge to the place of execution. The sentence against the above two being respited until this day, they will not be executed until Monday next.

Mary Morris, for stealing a quantity of luteitring silk out of the shop of Mr. Holmes, by St. Clement's church, which she effected by pretending to be a servant to a lady; and after fixing upon a quantity for her mistress, and ordering it to be sent home, with a bill, carefully packed up some for herself.

Thomas Aston, the dragoon, who guarded the Bristol mail, for robbing the Bath stage waggoner, at Butchers-grove, near Hounslow-heath, of upwards of fifty shillings.

Thomas Baker, for stealing a feather-bed and its appurtenances from his ready-furnished lodgings, was cast for transportation.

And four were acquitted.

D. L. Hecuba (a new tragedy in three acts) with Edgar and Emmeline.

C. G. King Henry the Fourth, with the Coronation.

NOTICE is hereby Given,

THAT a General Meeting of the Subscribers for carrying on a Navigation, and Draining from the River Humber, to the Town of Louth, in the County of Lincoln, will be held at the Town-Hall in Louth aforesaid, on Thursday the Thirty-first Instant, December, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; when and where all Persons concerned, and have any Thing to propose or object, are, either by themselves or Agents, desired to attend; as a Bill will be brought into Parliament this Session for that Purpose.

An Engineer will be at Louth on Tuesday and Wednesday, before the Meeting, to give Satisfaction to any of the Proprietors of Lands, with regard to this Work, if required.

KNIGHT, SECRETARY.

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

Some people, it seems, have entertained a suspicion that the translations from the Gaelic or Earse language, lately published under the title of *Fingal*, &c. are the productions of somebody, who, dissident of his abilities, chose to ascribe his composition to a person whose remote antiquity, and whose situation when alive, might answer for faults which would be inexcusable in a writer of this age. We shall leave our readers to determine, whether, supposing any Modern capable of writing the following poem (one of those which are subjoined to *Fingal*) he would be to self-denied as to disown it.

LATHMON: A Poem. (g)

SELMA, thy halls are silent. There is no sound in the woods of Morven (b). The wave tumbles alone on the coast. The silent beam of the sun is on the field. The daughters of Morven come forth, like the bow of the shower; they look towards green Ullin (c) for the white sails of the king. He had promised to return, but the winds of the north arose.

Who pours from the eastern hill, like a stream of darkness? It is the host of Lathmon. He has heard of the absence of Fingal. He trusts in the wind of the north. His soul brightens with joy. Why dost thou come, Lathmon? The mighty are not in Selma. Why comest thou with thy forward spear (d)? Will the daughters of Morven fight? But stop, O mighty stream, in thy course! Does not Lathmon behold these sails? Why dost thou vanish, Lathmon, like the mist of the lake? But the squally storm is behind thee; Fingal pursues thy steps!

The King of Morven started from sleep, as we rolled on the dark-blue wave. He stretched his hand to his spear, and his heroes rose around. We knew that he had seen his fathers, for they often descended to his dreams, when the sword of the foe rose over the land; and the battle darkened before us.

Whither hast thou fled, O wind, said the King of Morven? Dost thou rustle in the chambers of the south, and pursue the shower in other lands? Why dost thou not come to my sails, to the blue face of my seas? The foe is in the land of Morven, and the King is absent. But let each bind on his mail, and each assume his shield. Stretch every spear over the wave; let every sword be unsheathed. Lathmon (e) is before us with

(a) Lathmon son of Neath, a British prince, taking advantage of Fingal's absence in Ireland, made a descent on Morven, and advanced within sight of Selma the royal palace. Fingal arrived in the mean time, and Lathmon retreated to a hill, where his army was surprized by night, and himself taken prisoner by Ossian and Gaul the son of Morni. This exploit of Gaul and Ossian bears a near resemblance to the beautiful episode of Nisus and Euryalus in Virgil's ninth *Æneid*. The poem opens with the first appearance of Fingal on the coast of Morven, and ends, it may be supposed, about noon the next day. The first paragraph is in a lyric measure, and appears to have been sung, of old, to the harp, as a prelude to the narrative part of the poem, which is in heroic verse.

(b) All the north-west part of Scotland probably went of old by the name of Morven, which signifies a ridge of very high hills.

(c) Ullin in Ireland.

(d) If a man upon his first landing in a strange country, kept the point of his spear forward, it denoted, in those days, that he came in a hostile manner. If he kept the point behind him, it was a token of friendship.

(e) It is said, by tradition, that it was the intelligence of Lathmon's invasion, that occasioned Fingal's return from Ireland; though Ossian, more poetically, ascribes the cause of Fingal's knowledge to his dream.

his host: He that fled (f) from Fingal on the plains of Lona. But he returns, like a collected stream, and his roar is between our hills.

Such were the words of Fingal. We rushed into Carmona's bay. Ossian ascended the hill; and thrice struck his bossy shield. The rock of Morven replied; and the bounding roes came forth. The foes were troubled in my preference: and collected their darkened host; for I stood, like a cloud on the hill, rejoicing in the arms of my youth.

Morni (g) sat beneath a tree, at the roaring waters of Struman*. His locks of age are gray: He leans forward on his staff; young Gaul is near the hero, hearing the battles of his youth. Often did he rise, in the fire of his soul, at the mighty deeds of Morni.

The aged heard the sound of Ossian's shield: He knew the sign of battle. He started at once from his place. His gray hair parted on his back. He remembers the actions of other years. My son, he said to fair-haired Gaul, I hear the sound of battle. The King of Morven is returned, the sign of war is heard. Go to the halls of Strumon, and bring his arms to Morni. Bring the arms which my father wore in his age, for my arm begins to fail. Take thou thy armour, O Gaul, and rush to the first of thy battles. Let thine arm reach to the renown of thy fathers: be thy course in the field, like the eagle's wing †. Why shouldst thou fear death, my son! the Valiant fall with fame; their shields turn the dark stream of danger away, and renown dwells on their gray hairs. Dost thou not see, O Gaul, how the steps of my age are honoured? Morni moves forth, and the Young meet him, with reverence, and turn their eyes, with silent joy, on his course. But I never fled from danger, my son! my sword lightened thro' the darkness of battle. The stranger melted before me; the mighty were blasted in my presence.

Gaul brought the arms to Morni: the aged warrior covered himself with steel. He took the spear in his hand, which was often stained with the blood of the Valiant. He came towards Fingal, his son attended his steps. The son of Comhal rejoiced over the warrior, when he came in the locks of his age.

King of the roaring Strumon! said the rising joy of Fingal; do I behold thee in arms, after thy strength has failed? Often has Morni shone in battles, like the beam of the rising sun when he disperses the storms of the hill, and brings peace to the glittering fields. But why didst thou not rest in thine age? Thy renown is in the song. The people behold thee, and bless the departure of mighty Morni. Why didst thou not rest in thine age? for the foe will vanish before Fingal.

Son of Comhal, replied the Chief, the strength of Morni's arm has failed. I attempt to draw the sword of my youth, but it remains in its place. I throw the spear, but it falls short of the mark; and I feel the weight of my shield. We decay, like the grass of the mountain, and our strength returns no more. I have a son, O Fingal, his

(f) He alludes to a battle wherein Fingal had defeated Lathmon.

(g) Morni was chief of a numerous tribe, in the days of Fingal and his father Comhal. The last mentioned hero was killed in battle against Morni's tribe; but the valour and conduct of Fingal reduced them, at last, to obedience. We find the two heroes perfectly reconciled in this poem.

* A rivulet in the neighbourhood of Selma.

† They were swifter than eagles. 2 Sam. i. 23.

soul has delighted in the actions of Morni's youth; but his sword has not been lifted against the foe, neither has his fame begun. I come with him to battle; to direct his arm. His renown will be a sun to my soul, in the dark hour of my departure. O that the name of Morni were forgot among the people! that the heroes would only say, "Behold the father of Gaul!"

King of Strumon, Fingal replied; Gaul shall lift the sword in battle. But he shall lift it before Fingal; my arm shall defend his youth. But rest thou in the halls of Selma; and hear of our renown. Bid the harp be strung; and the voice of the bard arise, that those who fall may rejoice in their fame; and the soul of Morni brighten with gladness.—Ossian! thou hast fought in battles: the blood of strangers is on thy spear: let thy course be with Gaul in the strife; but depart not from the side of Fingal; lest the foe find you alone, and your fame fail at once.

I saw (h) Gaul in his arms, and my soul was mixed with his: for the fire of the battle was in his eyes! he looked to the foe with joy. We spoke the words of friendship in secret; and the lightning of our swords poured together; for we drew them behind the wood, and tried the strength of our arms on the empty air.

Night came down on Morven. Fingal sat at the beam of the oak*. Morni sat by his side with all his gray waving locks. Their discourse is of other times, and the actions of their fathers. Three bards, at times, touched the harp; and Ullin was near with his song. He sung of the mighty Comhal; but darkness gathered (i) on Morni's brow. He rolled his red eye on Ullin; and the song of the bard ceased. Fingal observed the aged hero, and he mildly spoke.

Chief of Strumon, why that darkness? Let the days of other years be forgot. Our fathers contended in battle; but we meet together, at the feast. Our swords are turned on the foes, and they melt before us on the field. Let the days of our fathers be forgot, king of mossy Strumon.

King of Morven, replied the Chief, I remember thy father with joy. He was terrible in battle; the rage (k) of the Chief was deadly. My eyes were full of tears, when the king of heroes fell. The Valiant fall, O Fingal, and the Feeble remain on the hills. How many heroes have passed away, in the days of Morni! And I did not shun the battle: neither did I fly from the strife of the Valiant.

Now let the friends of Fingal rest; for the night is around; that they may rise, with

(h) Ossian speaks. The contrast between the old and young heroes is strongly marked. The circumstance of the latter's drawing their swords is well imagined, and agrees with the impatience of young soldiers, just entered upon action.

* In the north of Scotland, till very lately, they burnt a large trunk of an oak at their festivals; it was called the *trunk of the feast*. Time had so much consecrated the custom, that the vulgar thought it a kind of sacrilege to disuse it.

(i) Ullin had chosen ill the subject of his song. The darkness which gathered on Morni's brow, did not proceed from any dislike he had to Comhal's name, though they were foes, but from his fear that the song would awaken Fingal to remembrance of the feuds which had subsisted of old between the families. Fingal's speech on this occasion abounds with generosity and good sense.

(k) This expression is ambiguous in the original. It either signifies that Comhal killed many in battle, or that he was implacable in his resentment. The translator has endeavoured to preserve the same ambiguity in the version; as it was probably designed by the poet.

strength, to battle against car-borne Lathmon. I hear the found of his host, like thunder heard on a distant heath. Oſſian! and fair-haired Gaul! ye are swift in the race. Observe the foes of Fingal from that woody hill. But approach them not, your fathers are not near to shield you. Let not your fame fall at once. The valour of youth may fail.

We heard the words of the Chief with joy, and moved in the clang of our arms. Our steps are on the woody hill. Heaven burns with all its stars. The meteors of death fly over the field (1). The distant noise of the foe reached our ears. It was then Gaul spoke, in his valour; his hand half-unsheathed the sword.

Son of Fingal, he said, why burns the soul of Gaul? My heart beats high. My steps are disordered; and my hand trembles on my sword. When I look towards the foe, my soul lightens before me, and I see their sleeping host. Tremble thus the souls of the Valiant in battles of the spear?—How would the soul of Morni rise if we should rush on the foe! Our renown would grow in the song; and our steps be stately in the eyes of the Brave.

Son of Morni, I replied, my soul delights in battle. I delight to shine in battle alone, and to give my name to the bards. But what if the foe should prevail; shall I behold the eyes of the king? They are terrible in his displeasure, and like the flames of death.—But I will not behold them in his wrath. Oſſian shall prevail or fall. But shall the fame of the Vanquished rise?—They pass away like a shadow; but the fame of Oſſian shall rise; his deeds shall be like his fathers. Let us rush in our arms; son of Morni, let us rush to battle. Gaul! if thou shalt return, go to Selma's lofty wall. Tell to Eivallin (2) that I fell with fame; carry this sword to Branno's daughter; let her give it to Oscar when the years of his youth shall arise.

Son of Fingal, Gaul replied with a sigh; shall I return after Oſſian is low!—What would my father say, and Fingal king of men? The Feeble would turn their eyes and say, "Behold the mighty Gaul who left his friend in his blood!" Ye shall not behold me, ye Feeble, but in the midst of my renown. Oſſian! I have heard from my father the mighty deeds of heroes; their mighty deeds when alone; for the soul increases in danger.

Son of Morni (I replied, and strode before him on the heath) our fathers shall praise our valour, when they mourn our fall. A beam of gladness shall rise on their souls, when their eyes are full of tears. They will say, "Our sons have not fallen like the grass of the field, for they spread death around them."—But why should we think of the narrow house (3)? The sword defends the Valiant; but death pursues the flight of the Feeble; and their renown is not heard.

We rushed forward through night; and

(1) It was long the opinion of the ancient Scots, that a ghost was heard shrieking near the place where a death was to happen. The accounts given, to this day, among the Vulgar, of this extraordinary matter, are very poetical. The ghost comes mounted on a meteor, and surrounds twice or thrice the place destined for the person to die; and then goes along the road through which the funeral is to pass shrieking at intervals; at last, the meteor and ghost disappear above the burial-place.

(2) Oſſian had married her a little time before. She was the daughter of Branno; and had bore him a son named Oscar.

(3) The grave. The house appointed for all living. Job.

came to the roar of a stream which bent its blue course round the foe, through trees that echoed to its noise; we came to the bank of the stream, and saw the sleeping host. Their fires were decayed on the plain; and the lonely steps of their scouts were distant far. I stretched my spear before me to support my steps over the stream. But Gaul took my hand, and spoke the words of the Valiant.

Shall (4) the son of Fingal rush on a sleeping foe? Shall he come like a blast by night when it overturns the young trees in secret? Fingal did not thus receive his fame, nor dwells renown on the gray hairs of Morni, for actions like these. Strike, Oſſian, strike the shield of battle, and let their thousands rise. Let them meet Gaul in his first battle, that he may try the strength of his arm.

My soul rejoiced over the warrior, and my bursting tears descended. And the foe shall meet Gaul, I said: the fame of Morni's son shall arise. But rush not too far, my hero: let the gleam of thy steel be near to Oſſian. Let our hands join in slaughter.—Gaul! dost thou not behold that rock? Its gray side dimly gleams to the stars. If the foe shall prevail, let our back be towards the rock. Then shall they fear to approach our spears; for death is in our hands.

I struck thrice my echoing shield. The starting foe arose. We rushed on in the found of our arms. Their crowded steps fly over the heath; for they thought that the mighty Fingal came; and the strength of their arms withered away. The found of their fight was like that of flame, when it rushes thro' the blasted groves.

It was then the spear of Gaul flew in its strength; it was then his sword arose. Cremor fell; and mighty Leth, Dunthormo struggled in his blood. The steel rushed through Crotho's side, as bent, he rose on his spear; the black stream poured from the wound, and hissed on the half-extinguished oak. Cathmin saw the steps of the hero behind him, and ascended a blasted tree; but the spear pierced him from behind. Shrieking, panting, he fell; moss and withered branches pursue his fall, and firew the blue arms of Gaul.

Such were thy deeds, son of Morni, in the first of thy battles. Nor slept the sword by thy side, thou last of Fingal's race! Oſſian rushed forward in his strength, and the people fell before him; as the grass by the staff of the boy, when he whistles along the field, and the gray beard of the thistle falls: but careless the youth moves on; his steps are towards the desert.

Gray Morning rose around us, the winding streams are bright along the heath. The foe gathered on a hill; and the rage of Lathmon rose. He bent the red eye of his wrath: he is silent in his rising grief. He often struck his bosky shield; and his steps are unequal on the heath. I saw the distant darkness of the hero, and I spoke to Morni's son.

Car-borne (5) chief of Strumon, dost thou behold the foe? They gather on the

(4) This proposal of Gaul is much more noble, and more agreeable to true heroism, than the behaviour of Ulysses and Diomed in the Iliad, or that of Nithus and Euryalus in the Aeneid. What his valour and generosity suggested became the foundation of his success. For the enemy being disunited with the found of Oſſian's shield, which was the common signal of battle, thought that Fingal's whole army came to attack them, so that they fly in reality from an army, not from two heroes; who reconcile the story to probability.

(5) Car-borne is a title of honour bestowed, by Oſſian, indiscriminately on every hero; as every Chief, in his time, kept a chariot or a ter by way of state.

hill in their wrath: Let our steps be towards the king (6). He shall rise in his strength, and the host of Lathmon vanish. Our fame is around us, warrior, the eyes of the aged (7) will rejoice. But let us fly, son of Morni, Lathmon descends the hill.

Then let our steps (8) be slow, replied the fair-haired Gaul; lest the foe say, with a smile, "Behold the warriors of night, they are, like ghosts, terrible in darkness, but they melt away before the beam of the east." Oſſian, take the shield of Golmar who fell beneath thy spear, that the aged heroes may rejoice, when they shall behold the actions of their sons.

Such were our words on the plain, when Sulmath came to Car-borne Lathmon: Sulmath chief of Dutha at the dark-rolling stream of Duvranna (9). Why dost thou not rush, son of Nuath, with a thousand of thy heroes? Why dost thou not descend with thy host, before the warriors fly? Their blue arms are beaming to the rising light, and their steps are before us on the heath.

Son of the feeble hand, said Lathmon, shall my host descend! They (10) are but two, son of Dutha, and shall a thousand lift their steel! Nuath would mourn, in his hall, for the departure of his fame: his eyes would turn from Lathmon, when the tread of his feet approached.

Go thou to the heroes, Chief of Dutha, for I behold the stately steps of Oſſian. His fame is worthy of my steel; let him fight with Lathmon.

The noble Sulmath came. I rejoiced in the words of the king. I raised the shield on my arm; and Gaul placed in my hand the sword of Morni. We returned to the murmuring stream; Lathmon came in his strength. His dark host rolled, like the clouds, behind him; but the son of Nuath was bright in his steel.

Son of Fingal, said the hero, thy fame has grown on our fall. How many lie there of my people by thy hand, thou king of men! Lift now thy spear against Lathmon; and lay the son of Nuath low. Lay him low among his people, or thou thyself must fall. It shall never be told in my halls that my war-

(6) Fingal.

(7) Fingal and Morni.

(8) The behaviour of Gaul, throughout this poem, is that of a hero in the most exalted sense. The modesty of Oſſian, concerning his own actions, is not less remarkable than his impartiality with regard to Gaul; for it is well known that Gaul afterwards rebelled against Fingal, which might be supposed to have bred prejudices against him in the breast of Oſſian. But as Gaul, from an enemy, became Fingal's firmest friend and greatest hero, the poet passes over one slip in his conduct, on account of his many virtues.

(9) Dabh-bhranna, dark mountain stream. What river went by this name, in the days of Oſſian, is not easily ascertained, at this distance of time. A river in Scotland, which falls into the sea at Banff, still retains the name of Duvran. If that is meant, by Oſſian, in this passage, Lathmon must have been a prince of the Pictish nation, or those Caledonians who inhabited of old the eastern coast of Scotland.

(10) Oſſian seldom fails to give his heroes, though enemies, that generosity of temper which, it appears from his poems, was a conspicuous part of his character. Those who too much despise their enemies do not reflect, that the more they take from the van of their foes, the less merit they have themselves in conquering them. The custom of depreciating enemies is not altogether one of the refinements of demerit heroism. This railing disposition is one of capital faults in Homer's characters, which, to be, cannot be imputed to the poet, who kept manners of the times of which he wrote. Mibi followed Homer in this respect; but railing, shocking in infernal spirits, who are the objects of horror, than in heroes, who are set up as patterns of imitation.

rions fell in my presence; that they fell in the presence of Lathmon when his sword rested by his side: the blue eyes of Cutha (x) would roll in tears, and her steps be lonely in the vales of Dunlathmon.

Neither shall it be told, I replied, that the son of Fingal fled. Were his steps covered with darkness, yet would not Ossian fly; his soul would meet him and say, "Does the bard of Selma fear the foe?" No: he does not fear the foe. His joy is in the midst of battle.

Lathmon came on with his spear, and pierced the shield of Ossian. I felt the cold steel at my side; and drew the sword of Morni; I cut the spear in twain; the bright point fell glittering on the ground. The son of Nuath burnt in his wrath, and lifted high his founding shield. His dark eyes rolled above it, as bending forward, it shone like a gate of brass. But Ossian's spear pierced the brightness of its bosses, and sunk in a tree that rose behind. The shield hung on the quivering lance! but Lathmon still advanced. Gaul forefaw the fall of the Chief, and stretched his buckler before my sword; when it defended, in a stream of light over the king of Dunlathmon.

Lathmon beheld the son of Morni, and the tear started from his eye. He threw the sword of his fathers on the ground, and spoke the words of the Valiant. Why should Lathmon fight against the first of mortal men? Your souls are beams from heaven; your swords the flames of death. Who can equal the renown of the heroes, whose actions are so great in youth! O that ye were in the halls of Nuath, in the green dwelling of Lathmon! then would my father say, that his son did not yield to the feeble.—But who comes, a mighty stream, along the echoing heath? the little hills are troubled before him, and a thousand ghosts are on the beams of his steel; the ghosts (y) of those who are to fall by the arm of the king of refounding Morven.—Happy art thou, O Fingal, thy sons shall fight thy battles; they go forth before thee; and they return with the steps of their renown.

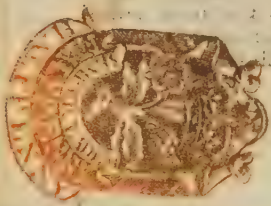
Fingal came, in his mildness, rejoicing in secret over the actions of his son. Morni's face brightened with gladness, and his aged eyes look faintly through the tears of joy. We came to the halls of Selma, and sat round the feast of shells. (z) The maids of the song came into our presence, and the mildly-blushing Evisallin. Her dark hair spreads on her neck of snow, her eye rolled in secret on Ossian; she touched the harp of music, and we blessed the daughter of Branno.

Fingal rose in his place, and spoke to Dunlathmon's battling king. The sword of Trenmor trembled by his side, as he lifted up his mighty arm. Son of Nuath, he said, why dost thou search for fame in Morven? We are not of the race of the feeble; nor do our swords gleam over the weak. When did we come to Dunlathmon, with the sound of war? Fingal does not delight in battle, though his arm is strong. My renown grows on the fall of the haughty. The lightning of my steel pours on the proud in arms. The battle comes; and the tombs of the Valiant,

(x) Cutha appears to have been Lathmon's wife or mistress.

(y) It is thought, in Ossian's time, that each person attending spirit. The traditions concerning the dead are dark and unsatisfactory.

(z) The ancient Scots, as well as the present highlanders, used to sit at a victory. It was the custom in the time of Fingal.



rise; the tombs of my people rise, O my fathers! and I at last must remain alone. But I will remain renowned, and the departure of my soul shall be one stream of light. Lathmon! retire to thy place. Turn thy battles to other lands! The race of Morven are renowned, and their foes are the sons of the Unhappy.

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To the PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING lately seen the French Memorial relative to a peace, without regarding any thing further than the articles themselves, the following thoughts upon them readily occurred to me. I have made my calculations very low. Some gentlemen perhaps will set them at a truer, that is, a higher rate.

On the terms proposed, the English would get

Canada, 1800 miles long, 1260 broad.	
Nova Scotia, 1500 miles long, 400 broad.	
And west of the Carolina's, several hundred miles; all which being near four times as big as England, Scotland, and Ireland, put together, if valued at one fourth of what England is worth, per ann. sterling, £. 5,000,000	
Fisheries on all the coasts, fishes,	
River St. Lawrence, &c.	2,000,000
Neutral fishes, if only Dominico and Tobago	1,000,000
Advantages in the East-Indies, suppose the East-India Company give up half their conquests	1,000,000
Senegal and Goree	500,000

Total of the English profit per an. 9,500,000

The difference to the French by this, and their loss, would be yearly 19,000,000

A peace for 10 years at 9,500,000 l. would be 95,000,000

A peace for 20 years 190,000,000

Which would well reimburse us for all the expence of this war; and sink the French as low in trade, riches, or power.

Minorca affords good watering for ships; gives you power and respect among the States in the Mediterranean; And thus is worth something.

I observe, Louisiana was to be so limited, that it could propose to itself no very great things. Besides that, the navigation to it is much impeded by shallows, rocks, falls, &c. and the mouth of the Mississippi, the only way to it, may, at any time, in a few hours, be blocked up by us.

The Isle of St. Peter only for their fisheries, so little, and so restrained, to be defenceless, and an English officer to inspect their behaviour; this could not promise itself mighty things neither.

A place in Africa for them for their slaves would never hurt us.

And Belleisle, a poor barren place, is worth little or nothing to any body, especially to us. Denmark is almost choked up with sand.

What could induce our Patriot to give up Guadaloupe, the balance of trade in sugars, &c. I know not, unless for the sake of peace; which, this next year, will be worth twelve millions, or more; besides the lives of many thousands of brave men, and wounds in abundance.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Yesterday arrived the Mails from HOLLAND and FLANDERS.

Vienna, November 25.



It is said the Congress at Augsbourg will be opened on the 28th of January. Ratibon, Nov. 30. The States of the Circle of Franconia have sent letters to the Emperor, dated the 16th, setting forth, That the three invasions of their country by the Prussians; the frequent passing of whole armies, of recruits, and implements of war; the encampment of some bodies of troops, the triple contingent, the quartering of the hospitals, the cantonments, the posts and winter quarters, have already cost the Circle twenty-three millions of florins [about 20d. each.] And therefore paying his Imperial Majesty to employ his good offices with the Courts of France, to induce them to make no further demands, otherwise the Circle will be wholly unable to furnish its quota to the contingents.

If we suppose the other eight Circles of the Empire to have suffered as much as Franconia, the total will be 207 millions. But the loss sustained by the Circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, may be set at double, which will add to the above sum 115 millions, and the whole will be 322 millions. And even this is probably not half of what the war hath cost Germany; since there is no comparison to be made between the losses of the Circle of Franconia, and those of Saxony, Bohemia, Silesia, Westphalia, Hanover, Hesse, Pomerania, Brandebourg, and Lusatia, besides the burning of houses, the devastation of the lands, and the depopulation.

If to all this we add the expences of France, England, Russia, and Sweden, what an immense sum will be the amount of the charges of a war, of which, at the beginning, the object was obscure and the motives uncertain. And what hath Germany, or rather the Powers by whom the war is carried on there, hitherto gained by it?

Hanover, Dec. 1. Prince Ferdinand hath had a return of his fever, which hath obliged him to keep his chamber for ten or twelve days at his head-quarters at Eimbeck; but at present he is pretty well recovered. He waits only for the dislocation of Marshal Broglie's army, to put his troops into winter quarters.

Hague, Dec. 8. There are no fresh accounts from Pomerania, or Silesia, or Saxony. The armies in Westphalia are preparing to go into their winter-quarters. However, some think that these dispositions are only a feint. Mean while the French tents are so much worn, that they will not hold together to be put up for a fortnight longer. The French heavy cannon is to be sent to Francfort. Some accounts say, that Marshal Broglie will stay in Germany during the winter.

Hague, Dec. 8. The Marquis of Granby and Lord George Lenox are hourly expected from the allied army, in their way to England. During the Marquis's absence the command of the British troops devolves on General Conway, whose lady, who has resided here several months, is just set out to attend him.

Copenhagen, Nov. 26. The Court heard, with great indignation, that one of our merchant ships, homeward-bound from Smyrna, under the convoy of the Moen frigate, had,

in violation of the treaty of 1670, betwixt Denmark and England, been detained in the Mediterranean by an English man of war, under pretence that she had goods on board for the account of French merchants at Marseilles. The Captain of the frigate is highly blamed for not supporting the honour of the King's flag, by opposing this act of violence with open force, as Dutch Captains have done more than once in this war. It is said that another is already named to the command of the frigate.

All our Officers who have served this summer as volunteers in foreign armies, are ordered to join their regiments at the end of the campaign.

Lisbon, Nov. 4. Yesterday Mr. Haye, the British Minister, gave an elegant and magnificent entertainment on occasion of the King his Master's coronation; at which were present all the great Officers of State, and principal Nobility, and most of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

Shocks of earthquakes continue to be felt from time to time, which, though slight, occasion no small terror, as they shew that the causes which produced the earthquake of the 1st of November still subsist.

Paris, Nov. 30. Great changes are expected by new year's day, particularly in the finances. The number of Farmer-Generals will, it is said, be diminished one third; and Sub-Farmers joined to those that remain: which, without making any change in the manner of collecting the taxes, will bring some millions into the King's coffers.

Paris, Dec. 4. They write from Dijon, that on the 12th of Nov. about five in the morning, a cloud was formed round the moon of about 50 feet in circumference, from whence issued such a large body of brisk fire, that most of the spectators, unable to stand the glare of it, fell down with their faces to the ground. This phenomenon lasted some minutes. It was followed by a noise like that of several battering cannon discharged at once. And the commotion of the air was so great, that the doors and windows of all the houses trembled.

M. de Chamoufet hath proposed the establishing in Paris, on the footing of the Hackney coaches, one-horse chaises, to be hired at the rate of six sols the hour [3d. sterling.] Our penny, or petty post as 'tis called here, was a scheme of that gentleman's. It is said that it brings in seven or 800 livres daily to the Farmers General, who, we hear, allow M. de Chamoufet a pension of 20,000 livres.

Paris, Nov. 30. The French squadron being compleatly victualled, by the arrival of five Spanish ships with provisions, will soon put to sea in three divisions.

The first will consist of the ships the Duc de Bourgoigne, the Defenseur, and the Zephir. The Viscount de Belfunce is on board the first of those ships, and the regiment of Foix on board the others.

The Hector (on board of which is the Chevalier de St. Croix, who defended Belleisle) with the Prothee, the Diligente, and the Opalle, form the second division, on board of which the regiment of Quercy is embarked.

The regiment of Boulonnois is on board the Diademe, the Dragon, the Brillant, and the Calypso, which compose the third division. The Count de la Tour d'Auvergne, brigadier general, is on board the Diademe.

A M E R I C A.

Charles Town, South Carolina, Sept. 29. Tuesday the General Assembly being met at Ashley-Ferry, Mr. Ball, Lieut. Governor,

sent the following message to the Commons House.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH the making of war and peace are the most undoubted prerogatives of the Crown; yet, as the exercise of that prerogative is intended for the benefit of the people, their benefit is most likely to be secured by taking their advice therein.

Atta-kulla-kulla, Commonly called the Little Carpenter, has applied to Col. Grant, in the name of the Cherokee nation, for peace, and has been referred by Col. Grant to me; I have given them an audience on that subject this morning, and a copy of the conference is herewith sent you (see it p. 489.) As I think this matter of the greatest consequence to the honour, interest, and future security of this province, I desire your advice therein; and for your better information, I lay before you a copy of a letter I wrote to Col. Grant the 14th of April last, and also Col. Grant's letter of 2d inst. to me, after conferring with the Little Carpenter, and several other headmen, on the subject matter of peace, and likewise a letter from Col. Byrd, dated the 26th of July last.

Being sensible of the inconveniencies that must attend many of you whilst the General Assembly sits at Ashley-Ferry, I have declined the method of opening this business to you by a speech, as ceremonies on that occasion would be attended with some delay.

The Answer of the Commons House of Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

YOUR message of the 15th instant, with the important papers accompanying it, give us the highest proof of your warmest intentions for the welfare of the province; and the present instance of your honour's condescension, in advising with this house in matters relating to war and peace, the undoubted prerogative of the crown, we shall always remember with the greatest satisfaction.

We are very sorry to find ourselves obliged, by the necessities and particular circumstances of the province, to advise your honour to recede from the first, and what you considered as the grand article, that must be insisted on to satisfy our honour, and shew to the world an evident acknowledgment of our superiority in arms, and at the same time revenge the blood of our fellow subjects the late unhappy garrison of Fort Loudoun.

We flatter ourselves we do not err, when we think, that no province in America can have exerted themselves more vigorously than we have done this year; and with the assistance his Majesty has been graciously pleased to afford us, we had the greatest reason to hope a solid and lasting peace would have been the happy conclusion of the campaign; especially as the commanding officer had declared, that 'He would not agree to any terms till he was in the center of the Cherokee nation, and that no preliminaries should ever be signed by him but in one of their town-houses.' Had this been done by a speedy, and, we may say, generally expected march to the valley, since the army's return to Keehowee, we flatter ourselves we should not be reduced to this disagreeable necessity, of advising your Honour to accept a peace upon terms so precarious, and less honourable than we had reason to expect; but notwithstanding these expectations, we have foundation to think, by Col. Byrd's letter to your Honour, dated only seventeen days after Col. Grant's return to Keehowee, that a peace was determined upon; for Col. Byrd says, 'My orders were, to co-operate with, and assist Col. Grant. That Gentleman writes me, he has completed his work already; so that, co-operate, I should

"not answer the end." We dread the unhappy consequences that may attend Col. Grant's depending too much on the importance of destroying the Middle Towns; a thing he made light of last year, for in the letter your Honour then laid before this House, dated 3d July, 1760, he says, "Destroying an Indian town may be creditable; but, in fact, 'tis a matter of no consequence, when the Savages have time to carry off their effects." Again; "We could have gone to any town in their nation; but, we should have had a brush to get at it, and there we should have found it, or indeed rather them all, abandoned;" which was the case this year. We conceive, that the only thing in a Cherokee war, that will have any effect to bring those savages to a firm and lasting peace, is, to destroy as many of their people as we can, and when an opportunity offers so to do, to miss it by no means, which, we fear, has been too much the case in the late expedition and defensive action: and we are not without our apprehensions, that your Honour's information, that "their young men entertain no very respectable opinion or dread of the English manner of fighting Indians, though our numbers are formidable," may be too well grounded. From these reasons; as the province is already greatly loaded with taxes; and as we have little prospect of the war being carried on in a different, and what we conceive more effectual, manner, than hitherto has been done; or that the Col. of the provincial regiment, tho' of great influence, merit, and abilities, and well acquainted with the interest of the province, and the proper manner of treating the Cherokees, will ever be consulted; we are reduced to the necessity of advising your Honour to agree to a peace, upon the terms proposed by your Honour, in your letter to Colonel Grant of the 14th of April last, except as to the first and ninth articles, adding in the second article, after the word prisoners, the word "Negroes;" leaving out, in the 3d article, the words "for protection of our traders there;" and adding at the latter part of that article "and that the head or scalp of the murderer be brought to the Commander of the next English fort." And we beg leave to recommend to your Honour another article to the following effect: "That to prevent, as much as may be, any disturbances that may arise between the Cherokees and white people on the back Settlements, no Cherokee Indian shall come down into this province, within the limits of Twenty-six Mile River, on any pretence whatsoever, without some white person in company; or unless by the order and permission of this Government; and that all white men, whether French or English, who have been amongst the Cherokees, and have aided and assisted them during the late war, shall be delivered up."

The House has resolved to make provision for the pay of four companies of Rangers, upon the present establishment, with a Major-Commandant, until the 1st day of January next, if their service shall be thought so long necessary; but we beg leave to inform your Honour, that we will not make any provision for garrisoning of Fort-Loudoun, in case it should be delivered up by the Indians.

New-York, Oct. 22. Forty sail of transports are arrived, and upwards of twenty are still out, but we hope they are safe.

Two regiments of regulars came down from Albany on Sunday and Monday last, and most of them embarked immediately on board the transports.

SHIP NEWS.

Falmouth, Dec. 7. Wind S. S. W. Arrived the Osfrich, Hawkins, and William, Williams, from London, for this place; Duke of Cumberland packet-boat, Goodridge, from Corunna; Pitt packet-boat, Goddard, from New-York. She came out the latter end of October.

Plymouth, Dec. 8. Arrived the Adventure frigate, from Lisbon; Mary-Anne, Hughes, from Lisbon for this port.

Cowes, Dec. 9. On the 7th came in the Thomas and Henry, Mitchell, from London, for Londonderry. On the 8th came in the Wilson, Lee, for Ferrol; Joseph, Phillips, for Boston; both from London.

Southampton, Dec. 9. Wind S. E. Arrived the Nancy, Journeau, from Jersey. Sailed the Providence, Grigg, for Alderney; and John and Benjamin, Thompson, for Plymouth.

Deal, Dec. 10. Wind S. S. E. Sailed his Majesty's sloop Spy, on a cruise. Remain the rest of the ships as before.

ARRIVED.

Expectation de Maria, De Garay, from Bilbao; at Bristol.

Edward, Davis, and Hope, Jacobson, from London, at New-York.

Prince of Wales, Curling, from ditto, at South-Carolina.

N. S. de Bon Virge, Barboza, from ditto, at Figuera.

Carl Magnus, Windelius, from London; Adolph Frederick, Lundstrom, and Fortolighten, Ryberg, from Hull; Flora, Schale, from Croswick; True Briton, Jack, from Leith; all at Gottenburgh.

Monday arrived at Plymouth the Postillion, with the following vessels under her convoy from Virginia and Maryland, viz. the Friendship, Richardson; Resolution, Biggs; Diligence, Holiday; Antelope, Haste; Baltimore, Hanson; Prospect, Wilson; Triton, Hill; Keppel, Warren; Planter, M'Taggart; Baltick Merchant, Penny; Neptune, Start; Ruby, Barry; Princess Carolina, Cole; Wolf, White; Resolution, Gibson; Hazard, Cozen; Effex, Curling; Eagle, Curling junior; Bird, —; Two Sisters, Bell; Dragon, Bett; Trotman, Knowler; Thornton, Pine; and Dove, Sutfield.

L O N D O N.

According to letters by the last ships from the Indies, it seems to be not at all impossible that the Prince who lately demanded the protection of the British Company may be hereafter seated on the throne of the Moguls. The Vizir who assassinated his master the late Emperor Allumpeer is fled into a distant province with the young Prince of the race of Timur, whom he proclaimed by the name of Shah Jehan, as the defeat of the Marattas took from him all hopes of safety. The Patans finding disturbances arising in their own country, have dropped the design of placing their own King's son upon the throne, and it is believed they either have proclaimed, or will proclaim, Shah Zadda, Uncle to that young Prince, Emperor of Indostan at Delly.

Yesterday an account arrived by the New York mail, that his Majesty's ship Alcide, with the transports and trade under convoy, were safe arrived there, and were to sail from thence for the West Indies with the troops, in ten days from the 27th of October.

The Milford man of war, Capt. Mann, is arrival at Bristol from a cruise, and has brought in with her the Union, a retaken snow, bound from Cork to Jamaica.

The Bonetta, Frampton, of Pool, from

Seville, for London, is arrived at Plymouth after having been taken off Scilly, and ransomed for 100l.

The Adventure, Lang, from Maryland, for London, foundered the 4th of November, in latt. 38, 17. long. 56, 48. The crew were all taken up by some of the above fleet.

The Athled gally, Burch, from London to Lisbon, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The letters from Madeira, by the way of Lisbon, are dated the 9th of November, and bring no news, nor any arrivals there from London.

It is said a sloop has been dispatched to the West Indies express, on affairs of the greatest importance. *Gazetteer.*

They write from the Sound of the 24th ult. that in the foggy squally weather which they had there the 20th and 21st, several ships were run ashore, and some had been obliged to cut away their masts; that a Swedish vessel, Teus Kagman, Master, from St. Ubes bound to Stockholm, took fire off the Anbout and was burnt; the crew were saved; but do not hear of any English having suffered.

The Victory, Janfon, and the North Star, Ackerstadt, both from London for Stockholm; were lost in a violent storm near Mafferland.

The Happy Return, Manning, from Virginia to London, one of the fleet, foundered at sea.

The King has been pleased to appoint Col. James Prevost, to be first Colonel Commandant of the 60th or Royal American regiment of foot, in the room of

Maj. Gen. John Stanwix, appointed Colonel of the 49th regiment now at Jamaica, in the room of ——— Walsh, deceased.

The Right Hon. George Lord Forbes, to be Colonel of the 29th regiment in Ireland, in the room of the Hon. Major Gen. George Boscawen, appointed Colonel of the 23d or Welch fusiliers.

The Hon. Major Gen. John Boscawen, to be Colonel of the 45th regiment now in America, in the room of Major Gen. Andrew Robinson, appointed Colonel of the 38th regiment now at the Leeward Islands, in the room of ——— Watson, deceased.

The rank of the new regiments, is as follows: 95th, Col. Burton's, in America; 96, Col. Monson's, East Indies; 97th, Lieut. Col. James Stuart's; 98th, Lieut. Col. Charles Grey's; 99th, Major George Byng's; 100th, Major Colin Campbell's; 101st, Major James Johnston's; 102, Major David Wedderburn's, or Queen's Royal Volunteers; 103d, Lieut. Col. Oswald's, or Volunteer Hunters; 104th, Lieut. Col. Patrick Tonyn's, or King's Volunteers; 105th, Lieut. Col. Dougal Campbell's Fencible Men of Argyllshire; 106th, Earl of Sutherland's Highlanders; 107th, Col. Pomeroy's; 108th, Col. Horne's; 109th, Col. Cunningham's; 110th, Col. Gilborne's. The four last on the Irish establishment.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of York set out for Bath.

Thursday Gen. Douglas arrived in town from Germany.

Thursday night the Duke and Duchesse of Norfolk, and the Countess of Yarmouth, arrived in town from Bath.

A new writ is ordered to be issued out to elect a Knight of the Shire for the county of Cumberland, in the room of Sir James Lowther, who has made his election for the county of Westmoreland.

Mr. Mann, Minister from the reigning Prince of Hesse Cassel to the States of Holland, was found dead in his bed the 4th inst.

in the morning; he went to bed the night before in good health to all appearance.

On the 3d instant died in Dublin, the Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Doneraile.

On Wednesday died near Windsor, the Lady of Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath. She was heiress of Tho. Revel, Esq.

Yesterday died at his house at Clapham, aged 79, Thomas Worlidge, Esq.

On Saturday died at his seat at Manewden in Essex, Samuel Southouse, Esq; an eminent ironmonger in Leadenhall-street, who had retired from business some time ago.

Yesterday morning died Mr. Bromley, a fishmonger near Temple Bar.

Yesterday died Mr. James Bailey, master of the Windmill-Inn, St. John's-street, Smithfield.

Yesterday No. 3349 was drawn a prize of 5000l. and No. 25,425 a prize of 100l.

Last Thursday night a deserter belonging to the marine division at Chatham was taken up at an ale-house in Rosemary-lane, dressed in a woman's apparel, selling of ballads. An officer belonging to the same ship in which he came home, being accidentally drinking there, knew him.

Yesterday fifteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, six of whom were cast for transportation, and seven were acquitted.

Among those who were acquitted was Anne Frances Carolina Errington, who lately took on herself the character of a lady of quality, and thereby imposing on a credulous young man, so far as to induce him to marry her.

D. L. Hecuba, with Queen Mab.

C. G. Henry the Fourth, and Coronation.

To the Author of the London Chronicle.

S I R,

Happening to sup two nights ago with an officer lately arrived from the Combined Army, and enquiring of him what sort of campaign they had this year, he told me I would find the most exact description that could be given of it in Hudibras, Part III. Canto III. which I herewith send you, for the benefit of the Public; and am, Sir, your constant Reader,

R. S.

'TIS true, our modern way of war
Is grown more politick by far;
But not so resolute and bold,
Nor ty'd to honour, as the old:
For, now they laugh at giving battel,
Unless it be to herds of cattle:
Or fighting convoys of provision,
The whole design of the expedition,
And not with down-right blows to rout
The enemy, but eat them out:
As fighting in all beasts of prey,
And eating are perform'd one way,
To give defiance to their teeth,
And fight their stubborn guts to death,
And those achieve the high'st renown,
That bring the other stomachs down,
There's now no fear of wounds nor maiming,
All dangers are reduced to famine:
And feasts of arms, to plot, design,
Surprize, and stratagem, and mine.
But have no need, nor use of courage,
Unless it be for glory, or forrage:
For if they fight, 'tis but by chance,
When one side vent'ring to advance,
And come uncivilly too near,
Are charged unmercifully i' th' rear:
And forced with terrible resistance,
To keep hereafter at a distance;
To pick out ground to incamp upon
Where store of largest rivers run,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers
To part th' engagements of their warriors.

Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at bo-peep.
For men are found the flouter hearted,
The certainer th' are to be parted.
And therefore post themselves in bogs
As the ancient mice attack'd the frogs:
And made their mortal enemy,
The water-rat, their great ally.
For 'tis not now, who's stout and bold;
But who bears hunger best, and cold:
And he's approv'd the most deserving,
Who longest can hold out at starving:
But he that routs most pigs and cows,
The formidablest man of Prowess.
So, the Emperor Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Took crabs and oysters prisoners,
And lobsters, 'stead of Crusaders;
Engag'd his legions in fierce battles,
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles:
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of Scallops.
Not like their ancient way of war,
To wait on his triumphal car,
But when he went to dine or sup,
More bravely eat his captives up;
And left all wars by his example,
Reduc'd to vict'ling of a camp well.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

S I R,

THE following letter was printed about a twelve-month ago. No doubt it has been long forgot; but as the circumstances of the British army in Germany are not better, but, it is to be feared, much worse than they were at that time, you are desired to give it a place in your useful collection. I should be glad to see all the letters, that have been, or shall be written, pro and con, on this important point, collected together: by which means posterity will be able to judge, on which side the strength of the argument lay. Truth is never afraid of the light; the more it is canvas'd, the brighter it will shine. The author of this letter was highly pleas'd to see his wish at the end of it so fully answer'd by the *rational remarks* on th's subject in your paper of the 5th inst. which ought to be carefully perus'd by every true lover of his Country. I am, Sir, your humble servant.

P. S. Let us suppose, that an European were to tell a native of Japan at Canton, that there are two nations in Europe, who have such a mortal antipathy to one another, that (being divided by the sea) they send large armies, at a vast expence, to a distant, bleak, and impoverish'd country on the continent, merely for the pleasure, as it should seem, of cutting one another's throats, since both parties profess, they have no intention to keep an acre of the land they may happen to conquer; would not the honest Asiatic be astonish'd at this account, and scarce think it credible?

And had not men been fated to be blind,
Enough was said, and done, to inspire a better mind.

S I R,

THE successes we have met with by sea, our proper element, in this necessary war, have surpass'd our most sanguine expectations. Let us not, however, be so dazzled as to lose sight of the object of it, a safe and advantageous peace. Peace is always desirable, and especially to a trading nation encumber'd with a vast debt. Besides, if we exceed the bounds of moderation in our demands, it may excite a jealousy in all the Maritime Powers, that we intend to assume to ourselves the sovereignty of the seas: and

such a jealousy may prove as fatal to us, as it was formerly to the Venetians. It is manifestly the interest both of Great Britain and France to compose their differences on equitable terms, and put a stop to the deplorable effusion of blood, so contrary to the principles of *natural*, no less than *revealed* religion. One would think this should not be impracticable, if moderate Ministers preside at the helm in both nations: It is to be hoped they do.

If this salutary work were once effected, Great Britain and France might give peace to Europe. How many thousand hands will then be lifted up to bless the generous benefactors, that deliver them from captivity, famine, and distresses of every kind!—

Now fraud and rapine, right and wrong confound;

And monstrous crimes in every shape abound.
The peaceful peasant to the war is prest;
The fields lie fallow in ignoble rest:
The plain no pasture to the flock affords;
The crooked scythes are straiten'd into swords.
The Volga there her hardy offspring arms;
And here the Rhine rebellows with alarms.

We cannot but congratulate the British nation on its having on the throne an amiable young Prince, who, like Titus, is a lover of mankind. He can have no *personal* attachment to make him swerve from the true interest of his native country. He cannot be bound by the acts and stipulations of his predecessors.

Either this proposition must be valid; or—But the misfortune is, that such Matchiavellian maxims prove too much, and are like a two-edged sword, which cuts both ways.

Methinks I hear Britannia thus lamenting over her sons, who have perished in Germany:

Unhappy youths, far from their native sky,
On Weter's banks interr'd they lie.
Germania! give me back my slain;
Give me my slaughter'd sons again.
Was it for this, they march'd so far,
To free thee from oppressive war.

Emphatical are the words of an eminent writer: 'Those who affect the barbarity of war and conquest; who make the world a scene of blood and rapine, are indeed the butchers of mankind. As they are the worst of men, so they deserve the worst of language.' These hints are humbly offered to the consideration of the Public, in hopes they will be enlarged and improved on by some abler hand. I am, Sir, your humble servant.

D. W.

P. S. If the French and English would know their own interest, and no longer administer fuel to the fire which rages so violently in Germany, it would soon go out of itself, *deficiente crumena*. Where shall we now find the righteous man of Solomon, who regardeth the life of his beast? Prov. xii. 10. Perhaps in Turkey; I hope also in France and England. But it will be in vain to look for him in Germany. The grand contention there seems to be, who shall keep the field longest, in defiance of wintry winds, frost and snow, beyond the example of former times.

How just is the observation of the King of Prussia in his letter to the Marquis d'Argens. 'Those illustrious offenders, who cause all these evils, suffer nothing; but they are severely felt by the officers and soldiers.' To which he might have also added; and by the subjects of the contending Princes, who have been miserably harried and plundered.

Postscript.

L O N D O N.

The last letters from Silesia advise that the greatest part of the troops of both armies had been put into quarters of cantonment, and that the King of Prussia was daily expected at Breslau; but advices from Saxony still insinuate that Marshal Daun is meditating some signal blow; and that his Prussian Majesty will probably leave Silesia, to come and put himself at the head of Prince Henry's army.

A report prevailed at Hamburg when the last letters came away, that letters had been received from Petersburg, advising that the Czarina had fallen ill; and that, besides an attack of her usual disorder, she had been seized with a defluxion on her breast, by which her life was in great danger: but as the reports that were lately spread of her death proved false, this will perhaps be found to deserve no more credit than they did.

Several extraordinary assemblies of the Magistrates and Burghers of Hamburg have been lately held, which are now known to have been occasioned by the bad success of the deputation which they lately sent to Paris, to get the liberty of trading to French ports restored. The superior influence of the Dutch at the Court of France hath prevented the Hamburgers from succeeding in their application: which they find to be a great loss to their navigation and trade.

The French party at the Hague assert with their usual effrontery that all the declarations of Spain's earnest desire to cultivate a good understanding with England, with which the English news-papers are daily stuffed, are without foundation, and calculated merely to facilitate the raising of the supplies, by preventing foreigners from being discouraged from placing their money in the English funds.

Five regiments of foot are daily expected in England from Belleisle. Five regiments of foot will still be left at that place, with 100 light horse, and 150 men of the train of artillery.

The House of Commons in Ireland, on the 26th inst. unanimously resolved, That no person should be protected by any member of that house who was not a menial domestic servant of such Member receiving wages: And all written protections, which were already, or might thereafter be granted by any Member, were at the same time declared null and void.

Deal, Dec. 11. Wind S. S. E. Sailed the Maidstone, on a cruise. Arrived the Flora frigate, and remains with the rest of the ships as before, and the Anne and Betty, Sparshot, and John and Betty, Sparshot, for Plymouth.

Bank Stock, 100	£ 100	Ditto India Ann. —
India Stock, shut	3 ½	Bank Ann. 1756. —
South Sea Stock, 81	Ditto 1758, 74 ¾	a ¾
Do Old An. 71	4 per Cent. 1760, 82 ½	a ½
Ditto New, 71	India Bonds, 55. 2	6s. pr.
3 per Cent. Bank re-	Navy and Vict. Bills, 10	duc. 69 ½
duced, 69 ½	a ½	disc.
Ditto consol. 69 ½	a ½	Exc. Bills, 9s. 2
Ditto 1726, —	Long Annuities, 21 ½	a ½
Ditto 1751, 71	Tickets, 171.	3s.

High-water To-morrow, at 19 Min. after 3 in the Morning, and at 40 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.

Monday, at 2 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 21 Min. after 4 in the Afternoon.

Tuesday, at 44 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 7 Min. after 5 in the Afternoon.

A GENTLEWOMAN of Character wants to Lodge and Board in a sober and genteel Family, at the Distance of between fifteen and thirty Miles from London, in a pleasant Village, where there is a young Lady in the Family; and if it is a Clergyman's it will be the more agreeable, with an agreeable Family or two in the Neighbourhood; for which a reasonable Sum will be given. Any Letters (Post paid) giving Particulars of their Situation, Family, &c. if agreeable, will be answered in a Post or two, by directing a Line to A. B. at Clifford's Inn Coffee-house, Fleet-Street. No common Lodging or Boarding house will do.

To be Sold by AUCTION,
At the *Three Cups Inn in Colchester, Essex,*
on *Monday the Fourteenth Instant,*

A Messuage or Tenement and Farm (part Freehold and part Copyhold) consisting of about 104 Acres of good Arable, Pasture and Meadow or Marsh Land, in East Mersea in the said County of Essex; and now lett to Mr. George Wayland, on a Lease for twenty one Years commencing at Michaelmas 1762. The Covenants in the Lease as usual. The Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Peter Daniel, Attorney at Law, in Colchester.
N. B. The Person living at the Farm will shew the Premises.

To be peremptorily SOLD,

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Thomas Harris, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, on Wednesday the 16th, and Thursday the 17th Days of December next, at five in the Afternoon, Landry Freehold and Copyhold Estates late of THOMAS HAWES, Esq; deceased, viz.

FREEHOLD.

The Manors of Bentley Church-house, per Ann. Dodnash, and Falstoffs, with the Mansion-house, Fines, and Quit-rents of the Manors, Great Tithes of the Parish of Bentley, Bentley Church-house Farm, Falstoffs Farm, Great and Little Dodnash Farms, and other Farms and Lands, situate near Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk; let to Francis and John Gosnell, and other Tenants (exclusive of the Mansion-house, and the Fines and Quit-rents) at - - - 556 19 7

All which are to be sold together, or in Lots, on Wednesday, the 16th of December next.

Also the Manor and Freehold Farm of Walmere in the county of York, situate in Darlington, held by William Wrangham's Executors, at - - - 130 0 0

A Freehold Farm at Wisbech in the Isle of Ely, late let to John Sampson, at 14 10 0

And two Copyhold Farms at Dagenham in Essex, let to William Robinson and Isaac Vincent, at - - - 48 0 0

All which are to be sold, in separate Lots, on Thursday the 17th of December next.

Particulars may be had at the said Master's Chambers

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